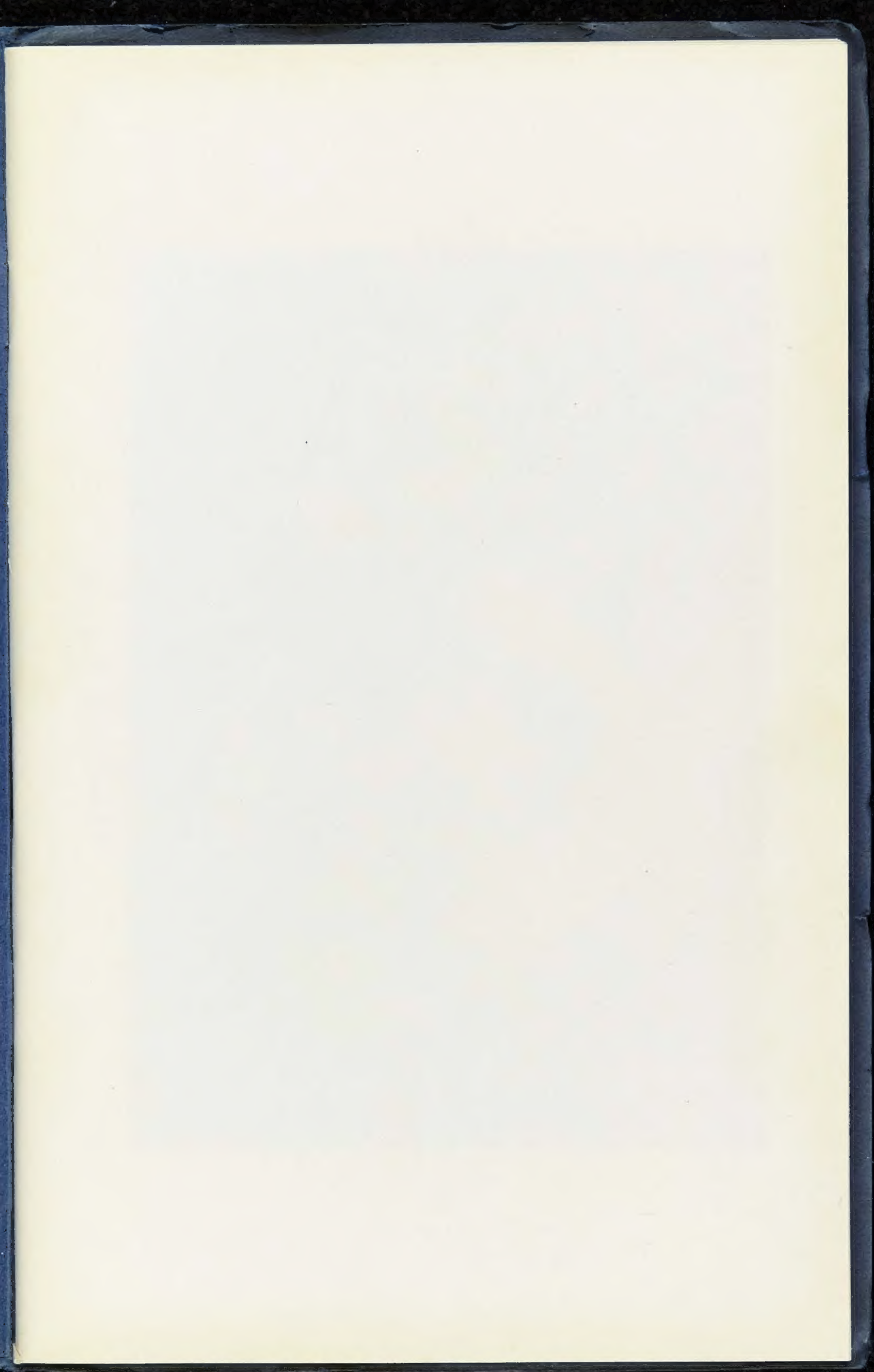
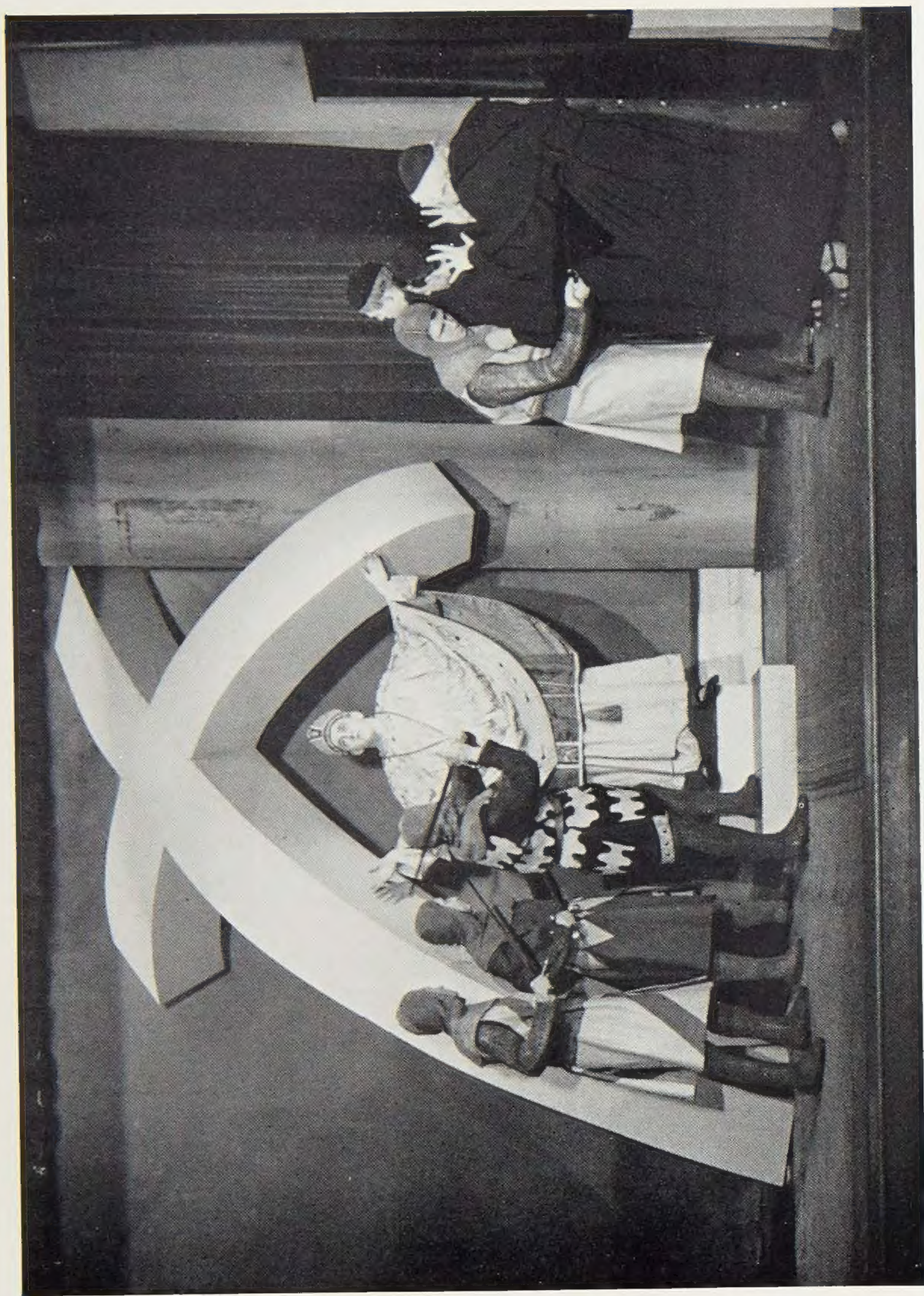


130



THE SKYLARK





“ *Murder in the Cathedral* ”

THE SKYLARK

MAGAZINE
OF
THE HABERDASHERS' ASKE'S HAMPSTEAD SCHOOL

Editors:

M. J. HITCHCOCK M. D. KUSTOW A. D. RITCHIE
S. P. CHALFEN A. C. WALE

SUMMER TERM, 1957

VOL. XIX—No. 130

Contents

	PAGE
"Murder in the Cathedral" <i>Frontispiece</i>	
SCHOOL OFFICERS	155
EDITORIAL	155
STAFF NOTES	156
DE OMNIBUS REBUS	157
COMING EVENTS	159
THE SCHOOL CONFIRMATION ..	160
THE CAROL SERVICE	161
MELBOURNE, 1956	162
SCHOOL DONATIONS	167
YEAR IN AMERICA	168
U.S.A.—AN INTERPRETATION ..	169
EMDEN, 1956	170
"MURDER IN THE CATHEDRAL" ..	172
"MORD IM DOM"	175
STAFF CONCERT	177
"H.M.S. PINAFORE"	178
CONTRIBUTIONS	181
1st XV	<i>facing</i> 192
RUGBY FOOTBALL	192
<i>Craftwork</i>	<i>facing</i> 193
"WORK"	199
BOAT CLUB	222
BASKET-BALL	223
BOXING	223
<i>Boxing Colours</i>	<i>facing</i> 224
CHESS	224
"H.M.S. Pinafore"	<i>facing</i> 225
CROSS-COUNTRY	226
FIVES	227
SHOOTING	228
TENNIS	229
HOUSE NOTES	229
WINTER SPORTS	232
COMBINED CADET FORCE	233
SPECIAL SERVICE UNIT	234

	PAGE
LIBRARY NOTES	235
"THE ART OF TRANSLATION" ..	235
AERO CLUB	237
CHRISTIAN UNION	238
CHRISTMAS ISLANDERS	238
C.E.W.C.	239
DEBATING SOCIETY	240
JAZZ CLUB	241
M.E.C.	241
MUSIC SOCIETY	242
NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY ..	242
PHOTOGRAPHY CIRCLE	243
RECORD SOCIETY	243
SCIENCE SOCIETY	244
STAMPS	244
LOWER SCHOOL NOTES	245
PREPARATORY SCHOOL NOTES ..	247
CAMBRIDGE LETTER	248
"DER ZERBROCHENE KRUG" ..	249
OUR CONTEMPORARIES	250
VALETE	251

OLD BOYS' NOTES

OFFICERS AND NOTICES	252
H.O.B.C. ANNUAL DINNER	253
BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, ETC. ..	254
LODGE	256
RUGBY FOOTBALL	257
GOLF	259
CRICKET	259
ATHLETICS	261
SHOOTING	262
ROWING CLUB	262
BALANCE SHEET	263
<i>Scraper Board</i>	<i>facing</i> 264
<i>Pen Drawing</i>	<i>Endpiece</i>

School Officers

School Captain: J. G. WESSON

School Vice-Captain: A. E. FULLER

School Prefects:

A. J. FEWKES
I. D. SCOFIELD

N. HEALEY
P. STEWART

D. WEBSTER

Senior Sub-Prefect:

P. J. WILLMOTT

Sub-Prefects:

B. M. BARBER, N. F. BARNES, R. B. CANN, A. P. DORMAN, D. GOLDMAN, M. HUNT,
M. D. KUSTOW, L. LOH, B. NEWTON, C. OHRENSTEIN, J. R. PINNELLS, R. PURVIS,
D. J. RESTRICK, A. D. RITCHIE, M. J. SANDERS, G. THOMPSON, J. A. VOGLER,
G. A. R. WHITTAM

House Captains:

Calverts:	D. WEBSTER	Meadows:	A. P. DORMAN
Hendersons:	A. E. FULLER	Russells:	D. J. RESTRICK
Joblings:	J. G. WESSON	Strouts:	A. J. FEWKES

Captains of Games:

Athletics:	J. A. VOGLER	Fives:	R. PURVIS
Basketball:	J. GLEESON	Rowing:	A. J. FEWKES
Boxing:	P. STEWART	Rugby:	A. E. FULLER
Cricket:	I. D. SCOFIELD	Shooting:	B. M. BARBER
Cross-Country:	J. A. VOGLER	Swimming:	P. STEWART
	Tennis:	J. M. ROBSON	

Assistant Games Secretary: I. D. SCOFIELD

School Recorder: A. E. FULLER

Senior N.C.O., C.C.F.: J. G. WESSON

School Librarian: C. C. GRAY

Editorial

Reader, this is your school.

Its black, smoke-stained bricks frown forth. Across the road is the railway track, burnished black, too. School and railway, like two undertakers, black to black.

Yet slice it in half like a potato, and you find it bright and alive inside. Open the doors of a hundred classrooms at once (remembering, of course, to knock first) and you see . . .

Boys, tall and small. Shy boys, fey boys, playboys, serve-and-obey-boys—listening, all listening to the gaggle of pedagogical voices expounding formulae and fourth declensions, Pico della Mirandola and Boyle's Law. Mens sana.

Now move, and see them cavort on the School's Elysian playing fields, kick, catch, and hit balls, jump, race, run across the churned cross country, and end, hot and healthy, in a cold shower. In corpore sano.

Or see them in their gloomier moments; sunk in the sullen solemnity of Detention, or standing and hating Gating. Jostled together in the tall Honours-Board-hung Hall, eyebrows contracted, they raise Songs of Praise in various keys, approximating to that of the shuddering organ. But all is harmonious at the Final Assembly. Its finality makes it joyous. They all clap and stamp for the House, glare at its rivals with cannibal ferocity, as the mumbo-jumbo of another term goes roly-poly away in the sturdy exhortations of a last House meeting.

Who are they, these boys, acting, rowing, singing, debating, bullying, climbing the countless stairs of this stony, homely building?

The little grey boys, swathed in their satchel-straps, running with innocent, insolent treble-voiced energy from lesson to lesson, dissolve and evolve through the oscillating fourth and fifth forms, into the celestial young men of the sixth, with their elegant silver buttons and predatory power. They are one and the same; for see with what nice disdain they regard the glistening child who waits tremulous in a green pullover for his interview!

Reader, these boys are you. As you struggle to school, black-capped in a foggy white winter, or skip with the sap on a clean Spring morning, do not forget, in your lissom youth, that your school is what you make it; it only gives to you if you give to it. Without you, it is nothing but a resonant hollow shell.

Staff Notes

The School was honoured to be without the services of Mr. J. W. Dudderidge and Mr. D. F. C. Thomas during the period of the Olympic Games at Melbourne. After their expedition across the world and back, they were with us in time for Christmas. Accounts of their experiences are to be found later in this magazine.

In December, we regretfully said good-bye to Mr. J. W. McMinn, who had held a temporary position in the Modern Languages Department. Early in the new year he flew out to Hong Kong, where he was to join the staff of St. George's School, Kowloon, a school maintained by the Army Children's Educational Service for the children of servicemen in the Colony. His family will shortly be joining him there, and to them all we send our very best wishes for happiness and prosperity. His place here is filled by Mr. J. A. Percy, B.A., of The Queen's College, Oxford, who, besides the teaching of German and French, will be pulling his weight, we learn, in the Boat Club. Another newcomer in January was Mr. H. E. M. Crowle, M.A., Exhibitioner of Jesus College, Cambridge, who joins the English Department, from Hele's School, Exeter; he is, we understand, not only an English specialist but a flautist and a francophile, having spent two years in France as an "assistant". To both these gentlemen a sincere welcome is offered, with hopes for their happy and fruitful sojourn with us.

Congratulations to Dr. M. J. Newlands on the confirmation of the award of his Ph.D.

During the Christmas Term, the German Department was fortunate in having the help of Herr Schreckenberger, a Student Teacher from Karlsruhe. In bidding him Hail and Farewell, we record our appreciation of his patient and interested work at all levels, and our best wishes go with him to Germany, with the hope that he has learnt as much from us as we from him.

Congratulations to Mr. T. H. Savory, Head of the Biology Department, on the publication by Jonathan Cape of his latest work, "The Art of Translation"; a notice of the book is to be found later in this magazine.

De Omnibus Rebus

The 1956 Rhodes Canada Educational Trust's Tour to Canada, in which our School Captain, D. W. Curtis, took part, visited various large industrial areas and was given civic receptions at several of the large towns toured. The party returned to Britain with a marked respect for, and interest in, Canada's tremendous industrial and social achievements.

* * *

On Tuesday, 7th November, boys and masters of the School Choir took part in the Ceremony of the Publication of the Master, Mr. Bernard Elliott, at the new Haberdashers' Hall.

* * *

Congratulations to M. J. Astling and M. J. Barber on each having a picture selected for the Second Exhibition of British Childrens' Painting organized by the British-Czechoslovak Friendship League.

* * *

Some 80 boys from all sections of the School were invited to tea at the new Haberdashers' Hall on Tuesday, 4th December.

* * *

During the crisis in Hungary, in December, the School launched an appeal for clothing and money for the relief of distress among the people of Hungary. The generous contributions from the Main and Preparatory Schools, and the Staff, produced almost £290, which was sent to the Lord Mayor's Hungarian Fund, and the clothing, enthusiastically sorted by four Fourth Formers over the period of the appeal, was packed by the S.S.U. and filled 50 sacks. These were sent to the Oxford Committee for Famine Relief.

* * *

The Christmas Dance was held on Saturday, 15th December, with dancing to the Harry Ward Band. On 30th March, a Boat Race Dance was held with dancing to H. Constable and his band.

* * *

Congratulations to L. Goldstone, 6A Sci., on being appointed leader of the Junior Orchestra of the Royal Academy of Music.

Congratulations to R. J. Farrand on being awarded an Open Exhibition in Natural Science at Pembroke College, Cambridge; M. D. Kustow, on being awarded an Open Scholarship in English at Wadham College, Oxford; J. R. Pinnells, on being awarded an Exhibition in English at Selwyn College, Cambridge; P. J. Stoddard, on being awarded an Open Scholarship in English at Lincoln College, Oxford; and M. S. White, on being awarded an Open Scholarship in English at Jesus College, Cambridge.

* * *

Congratulations to D. R. Pearce, who left the school last July, and who has now been awarded The Leverhulme Scholarship tenable at the Architectural Association School of Architecture.

* * *

Congratulations to R. Y. McNeil (6A Sci.) on being awarded an English-Speaking Union Scholarship, which enables him to spend a year in an American school.

* * *

The film "Olympic Champions at Melbourne" was given two showings in the School Hall on Monday, 4th March, 1957. About 250 boys saw this film, which is an official production of the International Amateur Athletic Association.

* * *

The British Schools' Exploring Society's film was shown to members of the School on 20th, 21st and 22nd March.

* * *

We record with regret the death in March of one of the most distinguished of the School Governors, and a past Master of the Haberdashers' Company, Sir Gerald Woods Wollaston, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., Norroy and Ulster King of Arms.

* * *

Plans for additions to the present School buildings were announced by the Headmaster at the Final Assembly of the Spring Term, and were enthusiastically received by the School. As a result of a grant from the Industrial Fund for the Advancement of Scientific Education in Schools, a new building for Biology will shortly be completed, thus allowing for the expansion of facilities for the teaching of Physics and Chemistry in the existing Science Building. The Governors have also approved plans for the conversion of Rooms 27, 28 and 29 into a new Library, which will be worthy of the School, and new premises behind the present Main School buildings will provide accommodation for the teaching of Geography and History, as well as new cloakrooms. The present Library, enlarged, will become a Music Department.

It is hoped that all these improvements will be carried out and ready for use by the beginning of the Autumn Term, 1957.

* * *

Winners of the School Spoken French Competition, 1957, were as follows: *Upper School*, R. D. Purvis and M. D. Kustow (tied); *Middle School*, C. S. Kolb; *Lower School*, A. L. Bregman.

S. P. Chalfen and A. C. Wale have been appointed Assistant Editors of "THE SKYLARK".

* * *

Six senior boys took part during the Easter holiday in Short Works Courses arranged by the Public Schools Appointments Bureau to give boys some experience of the world of work. The courses ranged from agricultural research to business administration.

* * *

During the Easter holidays six members of the School attended a course in German arranged by the Anglo-Austrian Society, while six more attended a similar course in Spanish arranged by the Hispanic Council and the Spanish Teachers Association.

* * *

During the summer holiday, a party of 48 boys, from all parts of the School, will stay at Bellagio, on Lake Como, in the care of Mr. Cooper, Mr. Sanderson and Mr. White.

* * *

Material for the next issue of "THE SKYLARK", which will appear early in the Autumn Term, should be handed to the Editors before 22nd July.

Coming Events

SCHOOL CALENDAR

- 1957 SUMMER TERM 1st May-26th July. Half Term: 7th June.
AUTUMN TERM 25th September-20th December.
Half Term: 1st November.
- 1958 SPRING TERM 15th January-2nd April. Half Term: 21st February.
SUMMER TERM 30th April-25th July. Half Term: 23rd May.
AUTUMN TERM 24th September-19th December. Half Term: 31st October.

SUMMER TERM

- Tuesday 28th, Wednesday 29th, Thursday 30th May: School Revue.
Friday, 31st May: C.C.F. Inspection.
Tuesday, 11th June: School Choir attends Royal School of Church Music Festival at Harrow School.
Thursday, 20th June: School Concert.
Thursday, 27th June: School Concert.
Thursday, 27th June: Public Schools Bath Club Cup at Seymour Hall, W.1.
Friday, 28th June: Preparatory School Sports.
Friday, 28th June (5 p.m.): Leavers' Party organized by Haberdashers' Old Boys' Club.

Friday, 5th July:	School Swimming Gala, Seymour Hall, W.1.
Monday, 8th July:	G.C.E. (S, A and O levels) Examinations begin.
Thursday, 11th July:	Preparatory School Service at St. Michael's, Mill Hill.
Saturday, 13th July:	Cricket and Tennis Matches <i>v.</i> Old Haberdashers.
Wednesday, Thursday, 17th and 18th July:	Preparatory School Open Days.
Friday, 19th July:	Preparatory School Garden Party.
Saturday, 20th July:	Lower School Sports.
Tuesday, 23rd July:	Student Christian Movement Conference at Orange Hill School.
Wednesday, 24th July:	Lower School Expedition to Cinque Ports.
Friday, 26th July:	Commendation Day.

AUTUMN TERM

Thursday, 24th October:	School Confirmation (St. Alban's, Golders Green).
Saturday, 7th December:	Rugby <i>v.</i> Old Haberdashers.
Thursday, 12th December:	Preparatory School Carol Service (St. Michael's, Mill Hill).
Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, 17th, 18th and 19th December:	School Play.
Thursday, 19th December:	School Carol Service (St. Martin-in-the-Fields).

The School Confirmation

The School Confirmation was held on Thursday, 11th October, in the Church of St. Alban the Martyr, Golders Green. The rite was administered by the Bishop of Willesden (The Right Rev. George Ingle) to 20 boys, who were presented by the School Chaplain (The Rev. J. W. H. Redfearn). In the presence of a congregation of parents, Godparents, masters and friends, the candidates, individually and in turn, answered the question of the service of the Prayer Book of 1662: *Do ye here, in the presence of God, and of this congregation, renew the solemn promise and vow that was made in your name at your Baptism; ratifying and confirming the same in your own persons, and acknowledging yourselves bound to believe, and to do all those things, which your Godfathers and Godmothers then undertook for you?*—I DO.

After this declaration there followed the essential sacrament of Confirmation, the laying of the Bishop's hands in blessing on the heads of the candidates, with the congregation kneeling in silent prayer. So the apostolic act of the first century lives in our day.

The beautiful and simple rite was assisted by the dignity of the Chancel of St. Alban's Church, from which the School Choir led the singing of the hymns. The Director of Music (Dr. E. A. McLellan) played the organ.

The names of the Confirmed are:

Barry R. Albone, Barry J. Bingham, Paul W. Bollinghaus, Peter J. Brasier, John R. Bustard, Martin J. Easterbrook, Norman D. Goodall, Bernard J. R. Handscombe, Brian G. Laventure, Peter Mitchenere, Brian R. Morris, David J. H. O'Dell, Brian J. Oliver, Roger E. Owen, Richard J. J. Pace, John L. Quelch, Peter G. Ramsay, Martin J. Read, John B. Root, and W. Paul Watson.

The thanks of the School are due to the Vicar of St. Alban's (The Rev. H. J. Halsey) for making the Church available to us, and for his kind interest in the necessary arrangements.

Confirmation for 1957 will be held in the same church on the evening of 24th October at 8 p.m.

The Carol Service

The Carol Service at the church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, which was held on 20th December last, is a firmly established landmark in the School calendar, and preparations for it an integral part of the mounting enthusiasm and excitement associated with the season of goodwill. One can, perhaps, feel that throughout the School there is a genuine sincerity of approach which has made this occasion something of greater value to the boys than a mere School function.

Much of the success of the Carol Service is due to the large crowds which fill the church to capacity. Among them are not only parents of boys, but also many friends of the School and old boys who still make a point of attending the service.

After the hustle and bustle in the thoroughfare outside, the reverent hush which fell upon the gathering at the beginning of the service, as the processional choir, headed by the processional Cross and candle bearers, entered, was very impressive. The voices of the processional choir sounded clearly through the church as they sang "Once in Royal David's City". This was, perhaps, the most moving moment in the whole service. Then, once again, we were invited in the words of the Headmaster's bidding prayer, "to come nigh unto Bethlehem and see the great miracle which is come to pass; a babe lying in a manger".

The singing of the choir was a helpful contributory factor to the spirit of the service. They were largely united and expressive, though never boisterous, and often very delicate.

The carols which separated the lessons were very suitably chosen, ranging from the old London Waits' Song, "Past three o'clock", to the "Wither's Rocking Hymn" by Vaughan Williams. This last was, perhaps, the most charming of them all and was beautifully presented by the soloists and choir.

The lessons, as in previous years, were read by representatives from the School: a Preparatory School boy; Lower, Middle and Upper School boys; the School Captain; a Housemaster, and the School Chaplain. The eighth lesson was read by the Chairman of the Worshipful Company of Haberdashers. The ninth was read and an address given by the Bishop of Willesden. A collection was taken for the St. Martin's Christmas Fund.

Melbourne, 1956

HOCKEY

After months of training and trials, it was with high hopes and expectations that the British Hockey Team—of which I was a member—together with the rowing, fencing, boxing and sprint relay teams, stepped aboard a Stratocruiser at London Airport on a cold and dull November morning. Fifteen hours later—after two brief stops at Shannon and Gander—we were in New York watching the Presidential elections being announced on our hotel bedroom television sets.

The following morning, glorious sunshine enabled us to make the most of our few remaining hours in the City, our tour of it, inevitably, including a visit to the top of the Empire State Building. A flight of seven and a half hours took us to Denver, fortunately, in some ways, for only a short while, for here icicles were hanging from the airport roof. Then over the Rockies to San Francisco, a charming city of variety and interest and impressive wealth.

Our 24 hours there were much too short, particularly as in the morning we had a long spell of training at the University of California where the sports facilities had to be seen to be believed. The *pièce de résistance* was their football stadium which had a seating capacity for 82,000 people and was built in most attractive surroundings.

In the afternoon, on a coach tour, we crossed innumerable bridges including the Golden Gate Bridge ("the world's largest suspension bridge") and the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge ("the world's greatest bridge") which is eight and a half miles long.

From San Francisco a Super Constellation took us on a nine-hour flight of 2,500 miles to Honolulu—the capital of Hawaii—where, in keeping with tradition, we were presented with garlands of flowers. We had a never-to-be-forgotten bathe on the famous Waikiki beach and everyone very much regretted having to leave this spot later in the day. However, we still had nearly 6,000 miles to travel with only three short (one hour) stops—Canton Island

(200 miles south of the Equator), Fiji (in the dead of night) and Sydney—before reaching our ultimate destination, the Olympic City of Melbourne.

Large crowds were at the airport to greet the teams on arrival, and it was an exhausted British contingent that reached the Olympic Village of Heidelberg later in the day. We had been travelling for five and a half days, and had actually been in the air for half that time, and little did we realise the effect that it had had on us until we attempted to train the first morning after our arrival!

The Village was a self-contained unit, surrounded by fencing so that the athletes could enjoy peace and quiet away from sight-seers and autograph hunters (anybody under the age of 60 in Melbourne). The whole was designed as a housing estate and the hockey team had two bungalows—incidentally, the most usual type of housing in Melbourne—which, despite their newness, were very comfortable and thoroughly adequate. There were 10 dining halls and each team was allotted to one according to the type of food to which it was accustomed. In some ways this was a pity, for the different nationalities did not mix at mealtimes and it was surprising how tedious a diet of steak, chicken and turkey became!

It was in the Community Hall that national badges were exchanged and athletes of every nation would converse in a wonderful variety and mixture of languages. The entertainment here was provided sometimes by professionals and occasionally by the athletes themselves, as, for example, Dumas, the tall American Negro high-jumper, who was the rock 'n' roll expert.

The Village was nine miles outside Melbourne, and buses, at regular intervals, took athletes to the various sporting venues. The city centre is laid out in blocks, the roads running north-south and east-west, most of them being named after the early settlers who arrived there just over a hundred years ago. Almost from the centre of the city grassy banks lead down to the River Yarra, reputed by all—even Melburnians—to flow upside down, the mud at the top with, supposedly, clear water underneath. The open spaces are a notable feature, particularly the Botanic Gardens on the edge of which the State Governor's House is situated. Very close to this is the Shrine of Remembrance, from the top of which a fine panoramic view of Melbourne is obtained.

Less than half a mile from the centre is the Melbourne Cricket Ground, known throughout the Games as the Main Stadium, where all the track and field athletics were held. Unlike most athletics stadiums, the whole arena is circular, being used of course, mainly for cricket and, in the Winter, Australian Rules Football. The latter, needless to say, is the reason why all English cricketers treat the wicket there with considerable apprehension.

A few minutes walk away was Olympic Park, which included the Swimming Pool, Football Stadium, Velodrome and Hockey grounds. The Pool was of an outstanding construction, being wider at the top than the bottom and having glass walls at both ends.

It was Spring when we arrived, and at that time of year Melbourne has a fickle climate and is reputed often to have four seasons in a day. This was proved quite true, for after a cloudy, chilly morning, maybe with a little rain (occasionally a lot of it), the early afternoon would give way to sunshine and sometimes unaccustomed heat, but by five o'clock everybody was wishing that they had brought a coat or sweater with them, for the temperature would suddenly drop—possibly as much as 15°—and the late evening would remind one of home in the corresponding season of the year.

To everyone's pleasure and delight all this changed on the Opening Day, for the sun shone from early morning and the temperature soared to the eighties. The British Team, dressed in white flannels, navy blue blazers and panama hats, paraded in the Main Arena with competitors from all the other countries, each of which was preceded by its flag bearer. It was the Duke of Edinburgh who pronounced the words "I declare open the Olympic Games of Melbourne, celebrating the XVIth Olympiad of the modern era". A fanfare of trumpets sounded and a salute of guns was fired. Then thousands of pigeons were released, as was done in the times of the Ancient Games when the homing of pigeons which had been collected from all parts of the country was a signal to the people throughout Greece that "the Games had begun and there must be peace in the land".

The Olympic torch was then carried into the Stadium and the flame kindled in the fire-bowl, where it continued to burn throughout the Games.

Our particular matches were, by chance, so arranged that we were able to watch many of the athletic events, and memories of Morrow, Kuts, Brasher, Delaney, Courtney and, so nearly, Johnson, winning their races crowd upon numerous other exciting moments that were to fill completely the ensuing fortnight.

Our own disappointments came early on, for it was a weary and battered British Hockey Team that tried to recover on the first Sunday from playing—and only drawing—its first two matches. However, by beating Australia twice in two days, we eventually qualified for the semi-final a day later, and felt that our misfortunes were behind us when we faced Pakistan on the Main Stadium for the right to enter the Final and the certainty, at least, of a Silver Medal. From 2-0 down in the first five minutes of this match we fought back but lost a magnificent game by the odd goal of five, and one felt that even the Duke of Edinburgh, who was watching the game, could not have been disappointed by our performance.

Three days later a leg-weary, rather bruised team lost its chance of a Bronze Medal when Germany—who we had beaten at home earlier in the year—were the winners of our third place match.

Our journey to Melbourne had ended in comparative failure but we had learned a lot, not only about our own particular sport and the qualities of character and determination which are an

essential part of every athlete selected to take part in such a competition where the tension and strain are so severe, but also about our fellow competitors from all parts of the world.

Pierre de Coubertin, the founder of the modern games, said "The main issue in life is not the victory, but the fight; the essential is not to have won, but to have fought well. To spread these precepts is to pave the way for a more valiant humanity, stronger, and consequently more scrupulous and more generous. These words extend across whole domains and form the basis of a healthy and happy philosophy. May joy and good fellowship reign".

It certainly did at Melbourne.

At a very moving Closing Ceremony the flame was extinguished and the Olympic Flag handed to the Mayor of Melbourne for safe keeping until the XVIIth Olympiad is celebrated at Rome in 1960.

The Games had ended and we completed our travels by continuing our westward flight, this time via Singapore and Istanbul. Thus, not only did we have the honour of competing in the greatest festival of sport, but we also travelled round the world in order to do so.

D. F. C. T.

CANOEING

Mr. Thomas went by the western route on the first plane of the airlift; I went by the eastern route on the last plane, with a mixed bag of wrestlers, riflemen, cyclists and canoeists, all sports coming into action during the second week of the Games. We travelled via Rome, Istanbul, Baghdad, Karachi, Colombo (where we spent the night in a delightful hotel overlooking a fine beach for surfing) to Singapore. There we stayed two days, seeing the sights and enjoying ourselves before taking off again on the last lap for Darwin and Melbourne. At the airport in Melbourne we received a warm welcome and were then taken by bus to Ballarat, a small town about 70 miles northwest of Melbourne where were to be staged the Olympic Rowing and Canoeing events.

Ballarat was once the centre of a large gold mining area, and when the gold rush died the town survived as a market town for the sheep and dairy farming country. It stands on a plateau about 1,500 feet above sea level and has a reputation for being one of the more windy places of Australia. A disused emigrants' camp on the outskirts of the town had been converted into a comfortable Olympic Village for the rowing and canoeing teams, and with only about 400 competitors in residence, this village became a very friendly place. All the nations mixed freely in the dining hall, the recreation room and at training, and each national contingent was adopted by a local club. The host clubs undertook to provide any entertainment asked for by the teams, whether an evening out, a trip into the bush or a social gathering with a family. Amongst other activities, our hosts, the local golf club, arranged for us to see operations on a large sheep farm covering many square miles of wild country.

On the outskirts of Ballarat there once was a large swamp, and many years ago a progressive local authority converted this into a very beautiful lake surrounded by promenades, botanical gardens and shady walks. The construction of this lake opened up great possibilities for the sports of rowing and sailing, and these have now been fully developed. It was on this artificial lake nearly two miles across, that the Olympic events were held. Most European crews had gone to Australia expecting hot weather, and it was therefore very disconcerting to find strong winds and very cold rain and hail. The lake was whipped into white-tipped waves which swept over the launching stages and on some days prevented rowing crews from getting out for training. On one of the days of the rowing regatta, the competition had to be suspended because some craft were foundering on the way to the start. From that time the weather began to improve, and for the rowing finals the sun came out and we realized that summer had arrived. During the rough weather the canoeists were never prevented from training, for they were more used to competing in rough water; even so, the Canadian canoe paddlers, kneeling high, found things difficult, and envied their kayak men sitting low in decked kayaks.

On account of distance, our only visit to Melbourne was for the Opening Ceremony, and therefore the only other sport seen by the canoeists was rowing, that is, until our return to Melbourne, and then time was rather short. We attended the rowing regatta and were sorry to see the British team put up such a disappointing performance. It had been obvious for some time that a crew brought together so late could not possibly meet on equal terms the well-drilled crews from America, Australia and the countries of Eastern Europe.

The rowing events are held over a straight 2,000 metres course, but the canoeing events include races over 500 metres, 1,000 metres and 10,000 metres, the latter being over a loop course with wide turns at each end. Such a course gives considerable scope for tactics, as on a running track. The regatta included events for Single and Pair Kayaks, Single and Pair Canadian Canoes, and one event for women, a 500 metres Single Kayak. Sixteen nations had entered and a very high standard was shown, particularly by the teams from Eastern Europe. It was strange to see the paddlers from Canada and United States coming in last, when we remember them only a few years ago winning Gold Medals. This was due not to a fall in their standards but to the phenomenal rise in the standard of European canoe racing.

Before leaving for Melbourne, I had ventured on a forecast that, according to known form, the British team at best had a chance of a seventh place, and at worst about tenth. In the event we took seventh, eighth and ninth in our three races, a very satisfying result to me as Coach and Team Manager. I consider these three canoeists did a very creditable job in gaining such places against the strong nations taking part.

At last it was all over; we crated our boats again and went up to Melbourne for a few days' holiday before setting off home again on the first plane back. We came away full of admiration for the Australian officials who had organized such an excellent regatta, and full of regard for the people of Ballarat who had done so much to make us feel welcome and at home.

Our journey back was via Honolulu, San Francisco and New York and we were back in London just under 28 days after leaving.

J. W. D.

School Donations, 1956

	£	s.	d.
The Lord Mayor's Hungarian Relief Fund	270	0	4
School Carol Service 1955 (St. Martin's Christmas Fund) ..	51	9	2
Preparatory School Carol Service 1955 (John Keble Church) ..	16	8	0
United Nations Children's Fund	15	0	0
Inter-Church Aid and Refugee Service	15	0	0
The National Playgrounds Association	15	0	0
Remembrance Day (Poppies)	13	6	5
Alexandra Rose Day	10	14	4
British Olympic Appeal	10	10	0
The British Red Cross Society	10	0	0
Dr. Schweitzer's Hospital Fund	10	0	0
Royal National Lifeboat Institution	10	0	0
National Spastic Society	10	0	0
Infantile Paralysis Fellowship	10	0	0
National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis ..	10	0	0
St. Andrew's Hospital, Dollis Hill	10	0	0
The Friends of the Children of Great Ormond Street	10	0	0
Royal London Society for the Blind	10	0	0
Church of England Children's Society	10	0	0
The Jewish Board of Guardians	10	0	0
National Children's Homes	10	0	0
The League of Pity (National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children)	10	0	0
London Council of Social Service	10	0	0
British Pestalozzi Children's Village Association	10	0	0
Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals ..	10	0	0
National Fund for Polio Research	10	0	0
Archbishop of Canterbury's Restoration of Church Fund ..	10	0	0
Bishop of London's Ordination Fund (School Confirmation Service)	7	0	3
Royal Marsden Hospital (formerly Royal Cancer Hospital) ..	5	0	0
Imperial Cancer Research Fund	5	0	0
British Empire Cancer Campaign	5	0	0
National Society for Cancer Relief	5	0	0
The Guide Dogs for the Blind Association	5	0	0
Hampstead Old People's Home	5	0	0
The National Playing Fields Association	5	0	0
National Association of Parents of Backward Children	5	0	0
The Mission to Lepers	5	0	0
British Empire Leprosy Relief Association	5	0	0
Mayor of Hendon Old People's Appeal	5	0	0
Rev. H. E. Farrington (Stepney Christmas Appeal)	5	0	0
Bishop of London's Restoration of Church Fund	5	0	0
Society for the Propagation of the Gospel	5	0	0
Mental Health Flag Day	1	6	1

£675 14 7

Year in America

The year that I spent in the U.S.A. on an American Field Service scholarship proved from the start to be one of the most interesting and stimulating experiences of my life. After spending only a day in my new home in Omaha, Nebraska, I left with the family with which I was staying, for a camping holiday in the Rocky Mountains.

We started near Denver and toured through the various National Parks, spending the time hiking or riding through this beautiful region of rugged peaks, forests, shimmering blue lakes and hot sunshine. The climax to the 10 days was a visit to Yellowstone Park with its famous geysers and pools of boiling mud and water. I was most impressed, however, by the desert country of Wyoming where only sagebrush grows, cowboys ride about in Jeeps, and the summer temperature is generally about 105°F.

Upon my return I had to start at the local High School and at first this was something of an ordeal, but it took only a few days to get used to such things as having a daily, instead of a weekly, timetable, being called by my Christian name by teachers, having no breaks in the day except half an hour for lunch and starting school at eight o'clock each morning.

I found the atmosphere in the classroom far more informal, yet there was no great lack of discipline. I enjoyed the subjects that I took and found the American system of making everything as practical and as interesting as possible effective but slow. We had many films and talks from experts, and the debate class travelled to various tournaments in the state, sometimes staying overnight. The American Government and Sociology class arranged a trip to Washington, and the school had its own car and taught driving, although judging by the fifty or more cars in the car park few needed to learn.

Although a very new school, Westside had a great deal of school spirit, crowds of up to a thousand paying admission to the floodlit football games and the basket-ball. The football squad, of which I was a member, practised for two hours every afternoon and followed strict training rules.

At the end of the school year, in late May, I graduated with the Senior Class, and in June I left on a coach tour of South-Eastern U.S.A. with a group of foreign students. The tour culminated in a week's stay in the beautiful city of Washington with meetings with various senators and other prominent people.

After another week in New York we went to Quebec and then returned to Europe after a most thrilling experience.

G. D. P.

U.S.A.—An Interpretation

(The author of the following article spent a year in U.S.A. with an English Speaking Union Scholarship)

During the course of the present wave of anti-Americanism in Europe, a lot of nasty things have been said and written about the United States in general and its leaders in particular. From our own rather biased point of view, these criticisms may seem justified and a number of them may seem to hold, even when viewed impartially: however, if we expect the rest of the world to understand the peculiar forces which mould our own policies, it is only reasonable to make a similar effort to understand the position of others.

Most Europeans have become used to the intrigues and hypocrisies of international diplomacy and accept them as a necessary part of the political scene. Not so the Americans; in fact it was to a considerable extent to escape these that they emigrated in the first place. From the go-ahead attitude and vast industry of the United States one might suppose that the Americans are a level-headed practical race; however, though the national character has its practical side, in reality they are an intensely idealistic race. The United States is peopled almost entirely by persons who have wanted to escape from the cruel realities of modern European civilisation. This idealism is strongly reflected in their politics.

The United States as conceived by Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Jefferson was an isolated community based on ideal democracy and with its own betterment its only burden. This concept underlay United States policy until the Second World War, when it was first fully realized in government circles that isolation was no longer practical. It is a commonly held belief among historians that Franklin D. Roosevelt purposely allowed the attack on Pearl Harbour to wreak its fullest havoc in order to shock the American public out of their isolationist attitude; it seems fairly certain that he knew of the Japanese intentions two or three days beforehand and did nothing about it. But even Pearl Harbour failed fully to convince the people, and there was a cry to return to isolation after the war: that cry is still heard today; in fact almost every telegraph pole and lamp-post from Maine to New Mexico proclaims in black and white its simple message, "U.S. or U.N.?"

One of the first things one discovers about the United States when travelling around it is its size and the consequent wide diversity of interests it contains. Just as one cannot say that there is one pan-European attitude toward any particular problem, one cannot say that the whole of the United States shares a common opinion. In the American constitutional system the government is considerably more sensitive to public opinion than in this country, which means that a politician has to strike a balance between a number of points of view. Take Mr. Dulles as an extreme example: the more European-style North-East of the United States accuses him of being an anti-European meddler, while the more backward

but more truly American South and Mid-West thinks of him as an Anglophile. This means that unless the Executive is very strong, as shown in the past by Abraham Lincoln and Theodore Roosevelt and more recently by Franklin D. Roosevelt and Harry Truman, no radical doctrines or new policies can be enforced and all governmental action must be a compromise between widely differing opinions. Eisenhower is not a strong President. He is not sufficiently at home in the maze of politics to set forth a determined and consistent policy, and he is too great an exponent of and believer in that most unrealistic of all ideals, basic human integrity and honesty of purpose, to be a shrewd politician.

There is still abroad in the United States a strong pioneer spirit, a spirit that yearns to be its own master, that rebels against all forms of authority, that despises monotonous security, and strives after its own idealistic ethics. A strong and active government represents the opposite of all this spirit seeks: it is easy to see how a man like Eisenhower who, with his over-brimming confidence in human nature, his naïve honesty and with such a vague policy as "Peace and Prosperity through Integrity", can win the overwhelming support of the American people.

Next time we read in the newspapers or hear on the radio about a new United States policy or doctrine with which we disagree, let us not condemn its formulation out of hand but consider the feelings of an idealistic country unused to international diplomacy, which really only began to have a foreign policy at all a mere 10 years ago. The whole nation is built on an idealistic philosophy. Let us think twice before criticising a philosophy that has borne such rich fruits.

G. T.

Emden—September, 1956

Although our arrival in the East Friesian town was early, our hosts were at the station to welcome us, and it was not long before we each arrived at our new "homes". Since the evening was left at our disposal, some of us visited the "Prämienschiessen," a type of fair, specialising, it appeared, in crackling sausages and music of the "Sixteen Ton" variety.

By the time the official reception was held at the school, we were all well established in the German homes. Doctor Bröse expressed his great delight at the continuation of the Emden exchange visits, whilst Mr. Browning replied in his usual fluent and affable manner, to the equal delight of the assembled members of the German school. Two spirited games of basket-ball were played in the afternoon, the husky P.T. instructor having diplomatically split us all into two Anglo-German sides.

The highlight of our visit was a crowded weekend coach trip to the Harz Mountains. It was 6 o'clock in the morning, and far too early for some of us, when we set off for our first stop, Bremen. A very guttural lady guided us, bi-lingually, around the Town Hall

and Cathedral, both extremely old and beautifully decorated. In the Cathedral crypt were some bodies in open coffins, preserved, we were assured, by some peculiar quality of the air down there. One supine lady was said to have had cancer of the face, which we could—gulp!—well believe. Hardly daring to think of future dreams, we were soon Hanover-bound. Here we arrived in brilliant sunshine beside the Maschsee, a sort of gigantic Serpentine. Some stayed here to go boating, while others toured the vastly modern, newly-built-up town itself, which is astoundingly beautiful. Our last stop for the day was on the fringe of the Harz at Goslar, a 1,000-years-old town, with narrow, cobbled streets, historic buildings, and, of course, a Youth Hostel. On Saturday, a tour was made, occupying most of the morning, during which we saw the timbered house where Goethe once stayed, the impressive Rathaus, a tiny chapel with exquisite wall paintings and the huge Pfalz palace, former residence of the Kaiser. The pace on this tour was hot, so we were off again soon.

At Torfhaus, on the crest of a hill, we sat eating packed lunches within sight of the Brocken mountain, renowned for the eerie Witches' Dance on Walpurgisnacht, and of the East-West frontier. At picturesque, fir-enclosed Braunlage, we spent a rather technical and unprofitable afternoon listening to a lecture on trees, but we did enjoy the subsequent walk into the giant, gloomy, needle-carpeted forest itself. Very close to the Russian observation post on the Brockan, it was rather an uncomfortable thought to be constantly under the eye of someone's telescope. We were told that if we tried to cross the frontier it might be days, even weeks, before the Russians released us. Needless to say, with the thought of the approaching School term, the idea was not altogether unattractive to the English boys. Bockswiese-Hahnenklee was our halt for the night.

The next day we moved on to Clausthal-Zellerfeld, where we visited a mining museum and were shown over a small mineshaft and miners' chapel. Midday saw us climbing the Achtermann, a 926 m.-high hill, which felt like a mountain. The view at the top, however, was more than reward for our exertions, as we looked over miles of luxuriant green forest to the Brocken. Dinner consumed in a tea-garden, we were off again, this time to Seesen, which had been Mr. Browning's home in 1953 when he taught at the school there. So while he looked up old friends, the rest of the party visited a fair, very lively and extremely noisy. Full of Bratwurst, fish-rolls, cream cakes, not to mention Korn drinks, we set off again, for the hostel at Salzdettfurth, where we were presented with a very welcome supper of hot, thick soup.

Interest on the return journey centred around the stops at Hamelin, where we visited the Rattenfänger museum, full of details of the Pied Piper legend, and at Porta Westphalica, where we climbed a hill to view the gigantic vaulted dome which held the huge Kaiser Wilhelm Denkmal. So, only too short, but vivid in its brevity, the Harz trip drew to a close.

Next morning was marked by the municipal reception in the Town Hall. The Mayor, Doctor Bröse, Mr. Browning, and Mr. Baber, all spoke, a general urge for Anglo-German friendship and understanding very evident. Hitchcock gave a short account of his impressions to a radio official, which was broadcast next day.

Wednesday afternoon saw a visit to the Greetsiel fisheries, not far from Emden. A distinct odour hung about the area, so we were soon standing on a dike not far away seeing how Emden is conducting land reclamation.

There was also a visit to the dockside grain silo, which was warm and dusty inside with a deafening noise of machinery. From the high roof the view was superb—flat land, the sea, and cranes and ships as far as the eye could see. We also viewed ships in various stages of construction at the Nordseewerke, a dry and a floating dock.

So it was a very well-entertained, healthy group of schoolboys which left the town at last. We had visited museum, harbour and shops, and spent some time at the school, and everywhere (yes, even in the shops) there was a real warmth and friendliness, which, I am convinced, was not just skin-deep. The whole holiday was well-organized, leisure fitting nicely with pleasure, and in this respect, Mr. Browning and Mr. Baber played great parts. Not only did they make the holiday run smoothly, but far more important, they made it a happy one, and I, for one, am grateful for the opportunity of seeing German life in that light.

A. D. R.

“ Murder in the Cathedral ”

In this, the first of his attempts to create a modern poetic drama equal in power to that of Shakespeare and the Elizabethans, T. S. Eliot has presented the martyrdom of Thomas à Becket. The play, as Mr. Nicholas' production made clear, is not so much a historical reconstruction as a free fantasy, using the historical facts as a means of presenting and exploring a number of inter-related human problems, such as the intricacies of pride and the conflict between secular and spiritual power, in a “ timeless ” context. One could, therefore, suppose that the play might be much better read than performed, but the producer in this case had made such resourceful use of the various means at his disposal that it developed many unexpected and striking dramatic qualities. Special credit must be given to the designers and constructors of the permanent set, which was of a type and quality not before achieved on the School stage, and which could be adapted to the changing needs of the play in a remarkably ingenious and satisfying manner. The imaginative and dramatic use of lighting also intensified the moods and rhythms of the play in an original way, while the judicious use of costume chosen from different periods helped to underline the contrasted nature of the temptations which Thomas had to withstand.

A bold stage-craft was matched, however, by very competent acting. Many members of the cast had achieved creditable per-

formances in other productions, but it was gratifying to notice the increasing range and mastery of power that all of them had gained. M. D. Kustow, as Thomas, gave the polished performance that we now expect of him: he has undoubted gifts of eloquence and "presence", and can hold an audience and wring its feelings—better perhaps than he can assist it to think. One might have wished for a closer characterization of the part, perhaps—for rather less of the "saintliness" of the saint, but his performance certainly contributed very largely to the power of the play.

Each of the Tempter/Knights deserves credit for the careful discharge of his responsibilities. D. J. Simler was rather more entirely at home as the Chairman of a twentieth century committee in Part II than as the frivolous hedonist of Part I, but he has clearly learnt much, and more should be seen of him in future productions. D. Goldman, as always, produced an interesting and intelligent performance as the representative of absolute power, and succeeded in suggesting centuries of sinister and ruthless tyranny, from Genghis Khan to Joseph Stalin. He can command a far greater virtuosity than the usual schoolboy actor; but, like other virtuosos, is at times inclined to exercise his power in excess of the occasion, and there were moments in this production when his ferocity was felt by many to be "o'er-leaping" itself. P. J. Willmott, the Third Tempter, represented an Edwardian country gentleman, and brought to it much of the nonchalance and sauvity that this interpretation of the part demanded, though not perhaps just the final ease or force that were required for complete conviction. As the enigmatic and crucial Fourth Tempter, I. D. Scofield achieved particular success: the rather wooden boyishness of earlier performances had largely given place to a tough, forceful maturity, which admirably conveyed the intransigent nature of the temptation of spiritual pride, which he represented; and the moral battle between Thomas and this temptation became, as it ought to have done, the most dynamic episode of the whole play.

The three priests were suitably contrasted, and P. J. Stoddard as the timid, simple-minded old man, succeeded well in opposition to the shrewd, disillusioned philosopher of R. P. Lansdell. P. S. D. Dorner, as the third priest, deserves special commendation, for what he had to say was always significant, and the unusually affecting final sequence owed its power mainly to the sincerity that he was able to convey. The Cockney impersonations of J. Littlewood have been acclaimed on previous occasions, but this time his representation of the Messenger in the same vein seemed less happy, and somehow seemed to exceed the prescript of the part that Eliot has provided.

Of the Chorus, much might be written. Choral speaking is not easy matter for boys in any case, and Eliot has admitted that the Chorus in this play is used to "cover up" some of the play's imperfections, so that the extent to which it is employed is apt to seem in stage performances rather excessive, and could well daunt

many an otherwise enthusiastic producer. Occasionally, indeed, this particular Chorus seemed rather too shrill, too strident; but there is no doubt that the management of the Chorus was the especial glory of this production, and all who attended it found it an extraordinary example of what can be achieved by imaginative direction and devoted application. The choruses are often quite long, but, thanks to their varied and effective "orchestration", in this case rarely seemed to drag. Even with the very small amount of movement which the Chorus was allowed, the six members managed to convey the prevailing moods of the play with notable success. Their moment of greatest effect, perhaps, came at the very end of the play, when, kneeling towards the body of Thomas lying beneath the sheltering Cross, they seemed to have gained an enhanced dignity in acknowledging

"that the blood of the martyrs and the agony of the saints
Is upon our heads,"

just as earlier they had responded perfectly in silent submission to Thomas' prophecy that

"for every evil, every sacrilege . . .
you, and you,
And you, must all be punished."

By all relevant standards, this production must be regarded as a major creative achievement, upon which Mr. Nicholas and all who co-operated with him are to be heartily congratulated.

THE CAST

First Priest	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	P. S. D. Dorner
Second Priest	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	P. J. Stoddard
Third Priest	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	R. P. Lansdell
Messenger	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	J. Littlewood
Becket	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	M. D. Kustow
First Tempter (and 1st Knight)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	D. J. Simler
Second Tempter (and 2nd Knight)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	D. Goldman
Third Tempter (and 3rd Knight)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	P. J. Willmott
Fourth Tempter (and 4th Knight)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	I. D. Scofield
Attendants	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	B. P. FitzGerald, R. B. Lock, A. Axon
Chorus	..	B. L. Brandie,	R. S. Deakin,	A. L. Greystoke,	N. Healey,	P. G. Sulston,	A. C. Wale	

BACKSTAGE

Stage Director	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	J. W. Lear, Esq.
Stage Manager	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	P. J. Creed
Assisted by	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	P. R. Smith
Lighting	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	A. P. Rouse, Esq.
Assisted by	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	D. J. James, D. Cooke, M. W. Whittle
Scenery design	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	G. C. Hickman, Esq.
Scenery construction	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	J. W. Lear, Esq.
Assisted by	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	P. J. Creed, I. A. Keynes, P. R. Smith, B. C. Welch
Make-up	..	J. W. Lear, Esq.,	M. D. Kustow,	B. P. FitzGerald,	R. B. Lock	..	..	A. Axon
Properties	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	R. B. Lock
Call Boy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	R. B. Lock
Programmes printed by	..	G. C. Hickman, Esq.,	J. Tarlow,	J. H. Rose,	A. L. Sober,	D. N. Gray,	M. D. Kustow	
Prompters	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	B. P. FitzGerald and J. Littlewood
Business Manager	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	T. L. Sanderson, Esq.

"Mord im Dom"

Bruchsal-Reutlingen-Mannheim-Karlsruhe-Pforzheim-Heidelberg

The successful tour of "Murder in the Cathedral" in Southern Germany during the Christmas holidays leaves an impression of rapidity of sequence which, in retrospect, becomes more and more cinematic: in the film we see the thundering wheels of the express which carries some rugged American nemesis dissolve into a picture of the mildly anxious mass-murderess contemporaneously knitting the umpteenth row of a shapeless garment; this dissolves back into express wheels—back again to the umpteenth row and so on. In Germany, one supposes that the trains varied to some extent and certainly the other scene, "Murder in the Cathedral," was sometimes cosmic (a 3,000-seater in Mannheim) sometimes microscopic (the school hall in Pforzheim)—but the effect is not dissimilar: train—play, train—play.

There were pauses: one remembers a relentless historical lecture up on the snowy heights of Heidelberg, with performance-time drawing nearer and the coach ice-bound; civic and almost civic receptions; good food and wine; above all, a generous and sincere hospitality from the private hosts who entertained us—one-night-standers—as if we were family friends. But future trips, it was generally agreed, will have to be more easy-going.

The strain-induced ailments were the least happy results of six successive performances in six different places, often many miles apart. The other problem of the rush held a certain wild interest. Each stage was different. Some were large (one enormous)—some were small; some were equipped to the extent of stereophonic sound—others had neither wings nor lighting; there was a bare, lofty, cobwebby stage, and a cosy one as structurally obtrusive as an attic bedroom. Decisions—technical and "functional-aesthetic"—had to be made often in a matter of minutes. Every credit must go to the technicians—most of all, perhaps, to the lighting expert, who not only had to modify each time what must have been one of the most complicated lighting plots ever used in a school production, but often to explain the whole thing, change by change, in fumbling German, to the professional electrician; as well as having, on occasion, to describe and obtain the necessary equipment and then multiply the function of a couple of battered spots to do service for the comparatively impressive equipment at school. Beside this, the shrinking and expanding of stage groupings, the positioning of the chorus, the rearrangement of entrances and exits and the pinpointing of the place for the base of the cross—even the making of platforms into stages—were only a nerve-wracking game.

The standard maintained by the cast in these conditions was remarkably high: there was little sign of staleness and the enthusiasm and attack of the players was generally commented on. A number

of the German press-writers emphasized that the production demanded to be judged by professional standards. The set, too, stood up well to the rigours of travel, though by the time it reached Heidelberg, where it was bequeathed to the Opera House, it was beginning to assume a shape even more mysteriously symbolic than that which originally intrigued the rather thoughtful German audiences.

The latter were attentive, appreciative and intelligent. Largely academic in composition—schoolmasters, undergraduates, sixth-formers—they had mostly read the play and, in many cases, studied it intensely. They sat very still, listened very hard, clapped very vigorously—and were prepared to discuss the play (its philosophical implications perhaps even more than the actual production) at some length. There was much discussion of the value of the play, now. Had the relationship between Church and State which the play presents any validity “now that the Church has become political”? Christian Democrats and their opponents became quite heated over the question of practical Christian intervention versus sacrificial aloofness. This intensely alive reaction to some of the issues involved (for all that it sometimes led to the distortion which results from abstracting a “message” from a work of art) was, at any rate, some sort of a tribute to the “here and now” intentions of the dramatist—a kind of awareness one would not expect to find in England.

A frequent comment on the production itself referred to the “beauty” of the choral speaking—praise that, perhaps, should be accepted with some reservation as it seemed often to carry the language-study connotations of “beautiful English”. Pictorially the chorus was much admired and the group was compared with a famous altar-piece. There was a keen interest, too, in the non-naturalistic set and in the rather stylized action—the point of both being understood and approved. On the other hand, the costume and bearing of the 2nd Tempter (“Power”) were generally disliked. The jackboots and harshness were “still too near us,” they said. To the English audience this dictator-figure was probably almost as remote as the Regency romantic and the Edwardian squire of the 1st and 3rd Tempters, but, for the Germans, he did not *represent* something—he *was* something, something still fresh in their minds. A further adverse comment, heard also in England, was that Becket did not “change” after he had seen his “way clear”—but the German critics, with their close knowledge of the play, were aware that the text is not helpful here and put their fingers on the point that pride for the Church was not always easy to interpret differently from the personal pride of the Archbishop.

Perhaps the most notable failure from the point of view of the producer was in the scene of the Knights’ justification. Here, the audience’s lack of a complete intimacy with the English language was responsible. The idiomatic phrases in the first speech (“jolly good show,” “goes against the grain,” “awful row”) and the

exaggerated drawl of the speaker did not seem to strike the audience immediately as being incongruous, with the result that they either sat seriously through all the speeches and were confessedly uncomfortable at the frivolity of the listening Knights during the first speech; or they just began to realise that there was comedy in the air half way through the second speech and, pleased, perhaps at having cottoned on, seized (or made) opportunities to laugh during the remainder of this speech, which was supposed to quell them.

This general interest in the details of the production (the curved cross was "the Church bowed in adversity") and in the implications of the play itself, the receptivity of the audiences, the often stimulating problems of improvisation and, on the non-theatrical side, the kindness of our hosts and the benevolent efficiency of the Headmaster's organization made this (despite the rushing) a most enjoyable tour.

Staff Concert

At a concert given by the music staff on Wednesday, 27th February, the Headmaster, in thanking the artists, explained the purpose of the concert—to raise funds for the performance of the Gilbert and Sullivan opera "H.M.S. Pinafore". "But," he added, "we are also here to enjoy ourselves."

After a trio by Beethoven and two impeccable organ solos played by Mr. Geoffrey Flowers, the piece which really caught the imagination of the audience was the Finale from the Concertante for Clarinet by Weber. The movement gave ample scope for Mr. John Davies to use his superb technique and to reveal his profound artistry. His tone was warm and fluid throughout the extensive range demanded by the work.

It was a great disappointment that Mr. Geoffrey Brand was unable to be present because of a B.B.C. engagement, and Mr. Peter Owen was kind enough to deputize for him. Though he played the Rondo of the Haydn Trumpet Concerto at a very fast tempo, it was a confident performance with a good trumpet tone.

Following this, Miss Joan Bonner gave a fine demonstration of the versatility of the 'cello and indeed of her own technique, beginning with Bach's *Air on the G String* (which was quite acceptable on the 'cello, despite the additional overtones). Her fine *cantabile* style gave this somewhat hackneyed piece new life. Her performance of the two short dances, *Cache-Cache* by Bazelaire and *Bolero* by Rubio, was vital and vigorous.

The second half began with two pieces for organ played by Mr. Gerald Smith. After a very skilful and polished performance of the "Little" Fugue in G Minor by Bach, he played a very unusual piece by the French eighteenth century organist-composer, Vierne, who belonged to the "cult" which had its culmination in Cesar Franck.

Perhaps the most live performance of the evening was the Suite for clarinet, violin and piano by the contemporary French composer, Milhaud. The original style of the music presented the players with a challenge which they rose to meet with confidence. There was a fine contrast in both tonal variety and dynamic, while the timing was precise and the style crisp.

A fine conclusion to the evening was provided by the Finale from the E minor trio by Mendelssohn. Though the timing remained as good as that of the opening trio, the performance was much more "free", and if at times the performers allowed their heart to run away with their head, in these days when performances are sometimes mechanical, we can forgive them. It was an exhilarating performance.

The Headmaster's remark had proved quite true, for it was indeed a very enjoyable evening, the informal spirit of which was greatly helped by the interesting comments on the music made by the performers.

The performers were: Miss Joan Bonner, Violoncello; Mr. Peter Owen, Trumpet; Mr. John Davies, Clarinet; Mr. Geoffrey Fowers, Organ; Mr. Jack McDougall, Viola; Mr. Kenneth Piper, Violin; Mr. Gerald Smith, Organ.

P. B. W.

"H.M.S. Pinafore"

Nothing could provide a better example of devoted work within the school than its annual Gilbert and Sullivan production. A vast number of boys willingly devote their after-school energies to it. Masters are drawn into the chorus by it. Boys print programmes, paint scenery, devise dances, suspend spotlights for it. And the whole is gradually moulded by the hands of Dr. E. A. McLellan and Mr. J. G. White into the time-honoured ritual which is a Gilbert and Sullivan production.

This year's ritual was "H.M.S. Pinafore". The congregation turned up in enthusiastic throngs, and followed every note with zealous affection.

The proceedings opened with the Overture, in which the orchestra showed that despite only one full rehearsal before the first night, they could achieve a creditable ensemble, and indeed, by the last night, a pleasing attack. They seemed, however, on many occasions, to overwhelm the male chorus, which lacked the zest it has shown in past productions. The "female" chorus—an indispensable part of our ritual—was as charming as ever, with its chocolate-box smiles and simpering steps.

The success of the operas depends very largely on the robust style of playing which the ritual demands from its principals; and, on the whole, the principals, and especially the female leading roles, were excellent.

C. D. Mair, whose talents should by no means be neglected in the future, played the melodramatic asides of Josephine with a

sure touch, and backed up his acting with an assurance and control in his singing such as have not been heard on the School stage for a long time. R. S. Deakin, too, made fine use of his mellow voice; his articulation was excellent, and might have served as an example to the chorus. If he did not attack his lines with quite Mair's effrontery, he nevertheless succeeded in making the bumboat woman a lovable character. D. S. Angadi looked delightful, and though his voice was marred with a slight huskiness in the lower register, he acted with a skittish aplomb that was particularly appropriate for the cloying possessiveness of his final speeches. All three female leads succeeded in hitting off that balance between burlesque and hearty sincerity which the ritual requires.

I. D. Scofield is obviously a dab hand at the brand of nasalized drollery which is the hallmark of the Gilbert and Sullivan comic lead. The rolling eyes, falsetto emphasis, and knock-kneed gait were performed with telling effect, and perhaps the climax of ritualistic achievement was reached in the trio of Act II, when the inventive flow of comic walks, scurvy faces, and mischievous exits and re-entrances was masterly. It is a compliment to Scofield to remark on his striking vocal resemblance to that great Ritual Practitioner, Martyn Green. P. R. Bartlett was not entirely happy in the part of Ralph, but he made a gallant attempt at a part which tried his vocal capabilities. R. B. Cann made a melodious and noble—if somewhat immobile—Captain, while J. A. Darby gave a vigorous and truly repulsive interpretation of Dick Deadeye. Both Mr. Dodds and Mr. Keevil showed themselves faithful to the G. and S. tradition, the former in his jovial knockabout, the latter in his sturdy acclamation of Ralph, the Englishman.

Once more the ritual has passed. Both participants and spectators showed such great delight in it that criticism is disarmed; but this easy acquiescence is perhaps symptomatic of a deficiency in the ritual which should not pass unnoticed. With so much energy expended, it is perhaps pertinent to enquire whether it is all going in the right direction.

Certain styles and conventions have attached themselves to the ritual, and possibly the least beneficial to the participants is a style of comic acting which has become the rule rather than the exception. Its chief virtue is heartiness; it is a bluff, plonking, chummy kind of drollery. When an actor employs this mode of delivery, timing, intonation, and controlled facial expression are replaced by a beefy enthusiasm. That there is room for delicacy and subtlety was often shown in Mair's performance; but this is to be achieved rather by a tongue-in-the-cheek approach as distinct from the ritualized hearty one. Comic acting requires just as much sensitivity on the part of the actor as "straight" acting; and if, instead, we are confronted with a kind of all-in geniality, then we are dedicating our energies to a dormant and effete ritual.

M. D. K.

CAST

The Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph Porter, K.C.B., First Lord of the Admiralty I. D. Scofield
 Captain Corcoran, Commanding H.M.S. *Pinafore* R. B. Cann
 Ralph Rackstraw, Able Seaman P. R. Bartlett
 Dick Deadeye, Able Seaman J. A. Darby
 Bill Bobstay, Boatswain's Mate R. Keevil, Esq.
 Bob Becket, Carpenter's Mate N. de Q. Dodds, Esq.
 Josephine, the Captain's Daughter C. D. Mair
 Mrs. Cripps (Little Buttercup), a Portsmouth Bumboat Woman R. S. Deakin
 Hebe, Sir Joseph's First Cousin D. S. Angadi
 Tom Tucker, Midshipmite A. G. Ebel
Chorus of Sailors: Messrs. Griffiths, Hood-Daniel, Sexton, Welbourne; L. L-J. Chin, P. A. Darby, C. W. Foster, J. Gleeson, I. R. Griffiths, R. G. Howe, J. H. Patrick, D. Ridge, T. A. Sichel, R. W. Slade, C. A. St. John, J. I. Wolton, N. R. Woolgrove.
Marines: R. Denyer, R. B. Lock, I. C. Smart.
Chorus of Cousins and Aunts: J. N. Champness, R. F. Cresswell, B. R. Culross, A. W. Davies, M. J. L. Day, C. E. Dines, C. Dunkley, T. L. Evans, J. S. Hack, B. A. Howell, P. G. Inchley, I. A. Keynes, D. I. C. McNeil, R. J. Pascall, R. D. Porta, J. S. Ratcliffe, P. T. A. Riddy, N. H. Rolfe, P. E. Voigt, B. C. Welch, R. J. Woolnough.

BACKSTAGE

Producer J. G. White, Esq.
 Musical Director Dr. E. A. McLellan
 Assistant Producer and Musical Director R. L. F. Sexton, Esq.
 Stage Director J. W. Lear, Esq.
 Stage Manager P. R. Smith
 Scenery designed and painted by M. D. Kustow
 Assisted by D. Goldman, J. R. A. Pinnells, J. Tarlow
 Business Manager T. L. Sanderson, Esq.
 Make-up directed by J. W. Lear, Esq.
 Electricians A. P. Rouse, Esq., D. J. James, M. W. Whittle, D. J. Cook
 Costumes supervised by D. N. Baber, Esq.
 Prompter J. Tarlow
 Call Boy B. P. FitzGerald
 Properties R. M. Ballantine
 Wig Dresser Miss M. J. Lear
 Programme printed by H.A.H.S. Press
 Cover design J. H. Rose

ORCHESTRA

Conductor: Dr. E. A. McLellan

1st Violins: Mr. K. Piper (Leader), L. Goldstone, C. T. Mitchell, B. M. Barber, W. M. Cann; *2nd Violins:* Miss J. Massey, B. Hanes, T. Ransome, I. Keen, A. E. Fuller; *'Cellos:* Miss J. Bonner, J. H. Rose, B. P. Chester; *Double Bass:* B. Scott; *Violas:* J. McDougall, L. Dimsdale, E. J. Acaster; *Oboe:* G. Wareham; *Bassoon:* E. Howard; *Clarinets:* K. Pearson, E. A. Stacey; *Flutes:* C. N. Stacey, H. E. Crowle; *Horns:* R. Yeowell, R. Peel; *Trumpets:* G. Brand, W. White, N. Grant; *Trombones:* B. Walker, B. Rowter; *Timpani:* D. J. White.

Rehearsal Pianist and Librarian: R. G. Blount

Contributions

The Editors are pleased to record their thanks to the numerous contributors whose work it has not been possible to print in this issue.

From the Sixth Form

POEM

Three snowdrops,
These three kings,
Kings of the winter earth,
Bow their heads
To the new-born Spring.

The new-born Son now warms the ground
Where they in coldness came.
Dying they worship, and around
There burst the seeds; the flowers of flame.

Three snowdrops
These three kings,
Crowned with the dew of night,
Give their treasure
To the new born Day.

The new-born Son now warms the ground
Where they in coldness came.
Dying they worship, and around
There burst the seeds; the flowers of flame.

Summer, day,
Summer, day,
The day-spring from on high.
What flowers have bloomed!
What warmth! And have all died?
Can the Son remain at noon,
No night, no winter fall?
No cold, no death, the garden full?
Can the Son remain at noon?

And if all dies,
Tell me, will there be
Three snowdrops
Even three
To greet another Spring?
Even three?

A. W. D.

HEIDELBERG AT NIGHT

I shall remember, when the Neckar flows.
Snow deep and white; the town beneath.
Above us stands the tower, which, giant-like
Looms round and tall. The castle glows.
I shall remember, when the Neckar flows.

We look, like gods upon the mountain top,
Down to the sleepy-busy town;
And, in their turn, the stars look down on us.
Around our feet, a cloud of snowflakes blows.
I shall remember, when the Neckar flows.

A. C. W.

"FORGOTTEN DREAMS"

The east wind blew across the bleak and barren plains of the European interior, bringing with it the threat of approaching winter. The young man carried a pile of logs into the little cabin set in the midst of nowhere. Away to the west, the coarse brown and green of the landscape merged into a hazy warmth of yellow and orange, framed by the grey of the sky overhead; to the east, the grey took on a deeper and darker tone, meeting the horizon in an abysmal darkness. From this direction came an occasional roar like a clap of thunder; in truth, the discharge of heavy guns on the front. Every so often, the hut vibrated to these sounds, its timbers protesting violently.

The young man slammed the door, and walked over to the fire, on which he piled the logs. As he watched, they were enveloped by the flames which flashed to-and-fro, from log to log, at lightning speed. Outside, the wind was howling, the guns were still firing in the distance, and the first snow of winter was beginning to fall.

The intensity of the flames grew brighter, and their colour changed; first to a deep crimson, and then to the red of blood. They sprang up higher, and ever higher, consuming everything that crossed their path, and sparing nothing. As the young man stood there, they enveloped him in their fury. He fought frantically against the overpowering, unbearable, suffocating heat, clawing and screaming at it. Relentlessly it engulfed him; his efforts to escape it seeming as hopeless as the chances of a strand of cotton against a blade of steel. He fell in the path of its destruction, and the barren earth was stained into a red carpet, through which flowed a great river of blood.

Yet, in the wake of the flames came a voice of prophecy. An inspiring, impressive voice, promising a glorious future. As hope sprang from the spilt blood, so would plenty spring from want; fertility from desolation; prosperity from poverty. The snow would melt where it lay. The sun would break through the clouds. The eastern horizon would become bright, and the western would be enveloped in darkness. Life would spring up from death, and a

new and great phoenix would rise up out of the flames. The young man rose on his knee, and worshipped this great new god who had come forth.

The old man carried a pile of logs into the little cabin, still set in the midst of nowhere. The fire was almost dead, and he threw the logs to one side. Outside, the plains were still a barren waste. The east wind was still blowing, and the snow was still falling, piling up thickly around the door. The western horizon was still bright and welcoming; the eastern still dull and forbidding.

The old man pulled his fur jacket closely around him, and walked out into the blizzard. For a moment he stood outside and looked towards the east. Then he turned, and headed westwards, walking slowly through the snow towards the warm haze which he knew lay on the far horizon. The snow whirled around him, and he was lost to view. Somehow, somewhere, sometime, he would reach that western horizon, and there find a new hope; a new life.

P. E. M.

MORTAL ENCOUNTER

Madam, you do not see the dusty daisies
Creeping up the tired wallpaper. Nor the musty faces
Of saints in frames over the basin. The disdain
Of the big brass bed (countless have lied and lain)
You see not, couched in the soft night;
For you and your lover have your eyes shut tight.

I see all this, and more—age, disease, and hate,
As I wait in my dry, shiny room, late
In the night for your lover. Close your eyes
By all means; when the watery sun will rise,
I shall still be here; now your room is damp, the tap drips,
And the tap tap of my impatient feet slips
Into your brain; my step on the stairs, my step above,
My irritant cough unlock your love.
Yes, close your eyes, close your ears, try,
With senses stopped, to love!—you can but die.

You hear the horses, outside, stamping, uneasy?
They are strong and impassive, but greedy
To be off into the night, as my cough breaks
Into your thin, clinging room and wakes
You, breathing in each other's mouth, (such
A distasteful practice, madam), so his touch
Speeds to a drowning exquisite grasp, for he knows
He must come with me into the wind that blows
A man to a hollow cage of bones, and clasps, how
He clasps you! drunk with grief and loving, whose cry now
I understand, half in pleasure, more obsequy:
"O lente lente currite Noctis equi!"

M. D. K.

ANTHEM

" Disorder caused by reactionary Fascism and counter-revolutionary Titoism "
(Hungary, 1956)

Cry aloud! Ejaculate! Fight the right of an ismic State!
Believe Believe Believe
in the painted whore of
Freedom Revolution Counter-Revolution
Quick Motherland now
lead us Father Leader
Unite Fight
Storm defences pick-axe scythe rake
Make an Advance musket pike
Forward Elate
Courage Valour Glory Honour Death Death
Death's long grief
Fight the right of an ismic belief!

Beneath the smile
Beneath the scar
the men in prison the organized cheer
Beneath the gasp
Mockingly echoes the maniac laugh.

Disintegration! Liquidation! Conquer the claim of an ismic
nation!

Order Order Order
will be restored
on clashing encounter of ism with ism
quiet light of counter-disorder
the black snow fall from the white night sky
on the dead red men
Ism triumphant Regnant Sterile
Make a joyful song
Rule majestic charnel-king
Help us Save us
O ordered midnight sun
Ism has won

Above the guns
the deaf musician
who frowning engenders his composition
Above the rubble
whose poet is blind
conceiving cosmographies out of mind
Above sane sadness of Art
Mockingly rises the maniac laugh.

M. D. K.

THOUGHTS AFTER READING PASCAL

Earth's puny insects crawl across her face;
On scraps of tin or wood they float or fly,
Endeavouring to conquer high-starred space
Before on earth they rule their destiny.
The tower-legged elephant, bellowing in pride,
Heeds not the flea who cradles in his side.
The largest then command the most respect?
Mere volume has the power to direct?
The headlong globe mechanically heeds nothing.
Unthinking, unaware why it should spin.
Creation, friendship, knowledge never reach it,
Yet man's presumptuous reed tells good from sin.
His root from water everlasting drinks,
A reed so slender, but a reed that thinks.

J. R. A. P.

From the Middle School

BIG SID: THE FALLEN IDLE

Sidney Abraham Hipp was born one bright March morning of 1937 into a typical uncomplicated family, and his inherent, lurking, talent passed unnoticed during his childhood. At school, his academic shortcomings were amply compensated for by his proficiency in the more important side of the curriculum, sport. He found difficulty in settling down into a steady job because, he explained, people had a "down" on him. In quick succession, he was a truck-driver, house painter, factory hand, garage attendant, and processing swelper.

Destiny came to him while he was working in the local Turkish bath. He had devised a new singing noise which he perpetrated in the massage room. He called it "Bopspeak" and he habitually bopspoke his own works to the accompaniment of the hot water cistern, using the great marble room as an echo chamber.

His compositions were composed of monosyllabic words, as he explained that long words were only found in "that classical stuff." He also admitted that his spelling was weak.

One day he was absentmindedly bopspeaking whilst pounding a portly client; within an hour, he was on the plane bound for the capital. The client was none other than L. Paramount Viridis, President of Square Records, who had immediately realized that he had discovered a potential "star" of a new music form. Square, the nation's largest label, was being savagely mauled in the rock 'n' roll campaign, and badly needed new talent. Sidney Abraham Hipp was "signed" on a long-term contract, and his name was changed to Big Sid because literacy had become unfashionable with the advent of rock 'n' roll, and it was felt that his former name would be beyond the receptive powers of the nation's youth.

Within a few days his compositions had been specially arranged

for a unique supporting combination, consisting of seven baritone saxophones, a steel piano and a chromium-plated water cistern containing agitated water heated to a secret copyright temperature. His first record, "Bop Droop", was given a nation-wide publicity campaign, backed by sensational television appearances from Big Sid and his "combo", the Cool Cubes. Overnight it grossed two million. Their formula of success was described as:

$$\text{Sid}^2 + \text{Cool}^3 + \text{H}_2\text{O} = \text{Sensation.}$$

In no time he was the idol of the teenage generation who aped him faithfully, even to his most arresting characteristic, a "mohawk" hair crop. He had affected this style because his hair became wet, hung in his eyes, and interfered with his work in the Turkish bath. He had it shaved off, except for an ornamental central tuft. Nationwide, luxuriant sideboards and curls were hastily cut off and "mohawks" left behind instead. Most hair stylists were ruined, but generally everyone else connected with Big Sid made comfortable fortunes.

His second record, "Slump Drag", sold over five million, but Big Sid remained totally unspoilt. His only activities, except for purchasing large coloured motor-cars, were sitting at home with his "mom" in their luxurious new mansion, watching television and wrestling with his Income Tax Demands.

Unfortunately, the civilized element in the nation did not at first appreciate the true worth of Big Sid, but they realized their mistake when it was conclusively proved to them that they had idolized similar singers in their youth.

Some months after the advent, the nation held its breath in horrified apprehension, for their indispensable idol had been drafted for service in the army. The piteous and plausible pleas of his distraught promoters, however, convinced the medical board of the true seriousness of his ingrowing toenails. As a token of his sincere gratitude, he devoted the royalties of his next record, "Brush Slap", to the medical officers who had diagnosed his disability.

Then, with his total record sales exceeding 15 million, disaster struck. One fateful day, Big Sid was arrested on charges of Income Tax evasion. Whilst on bail, there came the shattering revelation that his last and greatest record, "Slag Heap", had been waxed by his Uncle Ebenezer whilst Sid was at the Treasury facing the evasion charges.

He was ostracised by the nation, hair was hastily re-grown, his record company abandoned him, and the subsequent fine inflicted by the Treasury necessitated the selling of his fleet of highly-coloured cars.

Some months later, a bankrupt hair-stylist, ruined by the "mohawk cult", gunned him down as he trod wearily up the steps of the local Labour Exchange.

One cool, wet day, they gave him a simple funeral.

M. D. Y.

HOLIDAY JOB

Way back in 1955, I thought it was high time that I should do a job during the school holidays. I first thought of the idea the previous Christmas when I went to "Buck and Ryan Ltd." in Euston Road to buy some tools for my hobby and I saw a boy, still at this school, working behind the counter. At Christmas in 1955, I wrote to this firm of tool merchants asking for a holiday job, and they gave me one—as a counter assistant.

I found the job rather hard work but extremely interesting, as I want to take up engineering as a career. I worked at the counter dealing with light engineering equipment and tools, as distinct from the other counters which deal with wood-working tools and cutlery respectively. After the first week, I felt like giving up the idea of working with this firm because there was so much to learn in so short a time. People were coming in and asking for things like "lathe dogs," "top-slides," "fixed-steadiers" and many other things connected with engineering machines. After each day my head was going round in circles and I was wondering how long it took the senior assistants to learn the trade. I soon settled down to the job, however, and began to get familiar with the lathes and their fittings, portable hand tools and other things connected with engineering.

By the end of my four-week stay, I was glad that I didn't quit the job. After I had got the hang of the basic terms in engineering, I found I was coping quite well with harder terms. During the following Easter holiday, "Buck and Ryan" took me on again and have continued to do so during the rest of the school holidays, and so far I have worked for them for seventeen weeks.

Each time I go there, I learn more and at the moment I think that I know more about engineering machines and tools than the average boy who is still at school and has facilities for metal work.

N. C. G.

A DIRGE

"Dies Irae, Dies Illa"

A cloudy day, so London-like in July, 1952,
A crowd of people gathered to see a funeral.
Little old women with tearful eyes,
Stooping men with wrinkled faces,
—at Charlton Scrapyard.

Some with sad eyes and lumpy throats;
Some weeping, some just curious.

Old and young together,
Many remembering childhood days
When, for a penny, one could go
From Peckham to Victoria

By tram.

Decline this, Latin scholar, the noun tram,

—Tram, O Tram, Tram,

Of a tram, to a tram, by or from a tram,

—Tram, TRAM, T R A M !

How many memories does the word inspire?
What visions of former days float before the eyes
of "knockin' 'em down the Old Kent Road"
While the trams rushed past.
Rattling, shaking, yet ever so comfortable.
Oh, the exhilaration of leaving
Victoria, gathering speed,
And rushing over Vauxhall Bridge,
Turning a corner to Kennington Gate,
Straight to Camberwell—Peckham,
Turn to Brockley, and then to
Forest Hill, the terminus.

Or the dark Kingsway Tunnel,
Sloping down into darkness
Until Holborn Station.
Oh, the delight of a light
Seen from the platform,
Rounding the bend, and then
Great, red and magnificent,
A tram heaves into view with a thunder rumbling
Exciting and promising.
On, and through to Aldwych,
Stop. And onward until, at last,
Daylight is seen,
And we emerge beneath Waterloo Bridge.

Turning, swaying and rushing
Along Victoria Embankment
Past Cleopatra's Needle, where
Brazen and unperturbed,
the Sphinxes, twins, guard their treasured obelisk.
Past Charing Cross to Westminster,
Where by Boadicea we turn,
Hurtle over the bridge,
And pass on to the Elephant
and further.

But all is gone—
The dream fades and vanishes.
And one by one, the trams are stripped
of anything of worth,
And are turned upon their sides.
There they lie, like so many helpless turtles,
And are burnt.

Only one remains, a tram
To be taken to Chessington,
And there to stand
A memorial to the recent past,
A relic of bygone days in a new London.

R. D. P.

A NIGHT'S TALE

The moon shone coldly through the latticed window. As he lay shivering in bed, trying to collect his scattered thoughts, he knew that this must be the night. He remembered the old hag's words: "Forth you must go alone, on the night when the moon shines deep and the wind blows high."

Painfully and timidly he climbed out of the great dark bed. Something groaned in the corner of the room, but he knew that it was nothing more than the old wardrobe, muttering through the night. With more assurance now, he opened the window. Moonlight, stark and unnatural, flooded the garden. Something was crawling haltingly over the lawn. He clutched at his throat, and then recognized it as the kitchen cat. The undergrowth looked forbidding. Somehow it seemed to be moving; slowly, with soft noises, creeping forward and devouring the great lawn. An owl shrieked from the tower. Stifled gasps and creaks came from the dark expanse of the room behind him. He quickly climbed over the sill, clutching on the ivy roots which he knew must be there. Something clawed at his foot. Uttering a half-suppressed cry, he nearly fell. Then he kicked the leafy tendril away and began his descent. The dark woods were watching him. The cold stone sundial was watching him. Out of the fathomless earth, eyes peered, watching. Eyes were everywhere, boring into his back and glaring down from a massive, dark sky. Hands reached out to clasp and hold him. Damp, clammy feelers slid over the smooth walls. The ivy itself was clinging to him. Clinging and hugging, squeezing tighter, tighter, until the very life was dripping from his body.

He woke up covered in sweat, which still poured from his face. Sheets, blankets and counterpane lay in hopeless turmoil on the floor, and all over and around him. Warm, soft sunlight was caressing the room, but it was some time before he could sufficiently compose himself to dress and go down for breakfast.

J. L. W.

THE EXILES

The breaking waves dashed high,
On a stark and rocky coast;
And the trees amidst a stormy sky
Bowed to the landing host.
The heavy night hung dark,
The hills and rivers o'er;
When a band of exiles moored their ship
On the wild New England shore.
And in the storm they sang,
'Twas heard by the stars and the sea;
While the echoes of the dim woods rang
To the anthem of the free.
Yes, that is holy ground,
On which their brave feet trod;
Courage rewarded, they had found
Freedom to worship God.

D. B.

I WAS THERE

I woke up surrounded by white. The sheets, the walls and ceiling, the lamps and the foot-rail of the hospital bed were all painted in the same glaring aseptic white. The face of a nurse, with the hair brushed back tightly in a bun, and covered by a small white cap, passed into my vision and out again. Where was I? Memories began to stir at the back of my mind. I shut my eyes.

I was in a railway carriage. Opposite me a fat man in a bowler hat was reading a sporting paper. A young couple were staring out of the window, holding hands. The steady click of the wheels on the rails was restful and I was half sleeping, leaning from side to side as the train swayed.

Suddenly, there was a shrill screech and the train slowed down violently. The carriage fiercely rocked from side to side, and then hesitantly and slowly toppled over to one side. A wooden post seemed to rise out of the approaching ground, and smashed the window into myriads of sparkling, dagger-like splinters.

I found myself pressed against the door, under a large leather suitcase. I twisted around. Everybody was looking bewildered, but no one seemed to be hurt. Partly with relief, and partly, perhaps, at the sight of the vertical luggage rack, the young woman began to giggle.

We all looked at each other with unmistakable relief. For a few blissful seconds, we thought how lucky we had been.

After a few seconds, another shuddering crash shook the train.

My next memory is that of a totally changed scene. The carriage looked as if it had been smashed by a gigantic sledge-hammer. The luggage rack was now twisted into an unrecognizable shape, and lumps of wood with jagged ends seemed to fill the compartment. The end of a rail protruded through the floor, and had smashed right through the back of one of the seats, its end in the next carriage. An arm, clothed in a bloodstained grey flannel jacket was right in front of me, and splinters of bone poked through the tattered flesh. My own shirt felt hot, damp and sticky on my shoulder.

That was all I could remember. I opened my eyes and again saw the white ceiling. I shut them again. I had a tremendous desire to stop thinking, to relax completely and lie in a mental stupor. But at the same time I felt that to stop thinking would in some way be tantamount to utter and final surrender.

I screwed up my forehead and tried to remember what had happened. "I must remember! I must, must remember!" I screamed at myself.

Incongruous images began to fill my mind. Official inquiries. ("The signalman had left the box early to see television," I had once read). Then I thought of other crashes. "Wasn't there one at Barnes?" Barnes. "That's where I used to row," I thought. "Perhaps never again." Now I was under Barnes Bridge. The cox called out "Easy All," and we rested under the huge iron girders, with the brown oily water lapping on the supports. A train

rumbled overhead, with a gentle clickety-click. Again I felt myself on the train, waiting; waiting for the crash which I knew must come. Every second I felt it coming nearer and nearer, yet I dared not imagine it. My mind kept putting off the moment of disaster.

I opened my eyes and the nurse with the bun and white hat leaned over me. I felt a prick in my arm. I began to stop thinking; to surrender.

S. G. K.

From the Lower School

BY THE FIRE

I looked into a leaping fire,
And many things I saw:
First a cat, and then a mouse,
And then a fierce old boar.

A castle tall was standing near
With glowing walls, all four.
Suddenly I heard a crash!
The walls were there no more.

The pictures now are fading fast;
The flames are nearly dead.
I leave the hearth, I leave my fire,
To seek my cosy bed.

P. T. A. R.

THE VEGETABLE GARDEN'S ANNUAL DANCE

It was a lovely evening, there in the vegetable garden, and it was also a very special one, because all the vegetables in the garden were going to have their "Annual Dance".

There was a great commotion as excited female carrots, in their pretty summer frocks, tried to find their boy friends in the crowd, and as the old vegetables, who were not energetic enough to dance, rushed for the few seats that were placed around the hall.

Suddenly the master of ceremonies, who, incidentally, was a large turnip, asked for silence, and began his opening speech.

"Dear friends and fellow citizens of the vegetable garden, I am very glad to welcome you here tonight for the one thousandth annual dance. There will be lots of fun, and I hope you will enjoy yourselves. But, before we start, I should like to award to a distinguished member of the society, the Order of the Round Cabbage, for the help which he has given us in making this dance possible. For, as you all know, the crop of human beings this year was very bad indeed, and therefore we got a shocking price for it in the market. Would Mr. Beetroot kindly step up here, please?"

Between the clapping and cheering of the crowd, the award was presented and then the dancing began. The band consisted of a visiting bunch of rhubarb which played Rock 'n' Roll and Jazz. When they started playing Rock 'n' Roll all the younger vegetables began jiving.

The leeks found it rather hard to jump over their partners' backs because their tails got in the way, but even so they put up the best performance.

When they were all exhausted, they sat down to supper, which consisted of roast human-beings, garnished with small reptiles.

P. F.

SHADOWS

We creep at night along the lane;
We feel no warmth, nor cold, nor pain.
Distorted body, misshapen head,
Featureless face, in the land of the dead.
Some thin, some fat, some tall, some stout:
The moon comes up and we come out.
We're many at night, yet few by day;
The moon is masked and we hide away.

J. M.

GHOSTLY STORIES

The sky is grey, the air so cold
Around the fire a story is told—
Of heroes and kings, princes and knights,
And great raging battle and two-men fights,
And terrible giants and dragons galore,
And witches that have never been heard of before,
And gnomes and ogres and horrible things,
And a two-headed monster that always sings.

D. C.

Rugby Football, 1956-57

It is gratifying to be able to report that the sober optimism expressed at the end of last year's somewhat disappointing season was fully justified. The 1st XV quickly settled down as a team, participated eagerly in the strenuous keep-fit exercises kindly arranged for them by Mr. Thomas and Mr. Delight, and responded intelligently to the advice offered during coaching sessions. The immediate result was a quick succession of victories, or the well-merited sharing of honours with opponents hitherto unbeaten. The speed of both forwards and backs, and the determined running and tackling which characterized most games, were particularly heartening signs of revival in 1st XV football.

As usual the second half of the season proved a sterner test than the first, and injuries robbed the side of much of its strength, with the result that wins were few. Happily the four defeats with which the season ended were in no way dishonourable, and A. E. Fuller, who set a sterling example to the side, can look back with justifiable pride on a pleasing season's football.

For this happy position warm thanks are due for the ready help given once again by so many colleagues—Mr. Nicholas, Mr. White and Mr. Welbourne in particular. Their services are greatly appreciated, as are also the attendance of parents and Old Boys at matches, and the never-failing support of Mr. Crossman.

W. F. B.



FIRST XV, 1956

Stand: H. A. CHURCHLAND, D. WEBSTER, G. JONES, T. R. TREADWELL, C. I. OHRENSTEIN, M. J. SANDER, B. M. SHAW.
Seated: J. E. BAKER, M. S. WHITE, J. G. WESSON, A. E. FULLER (*Captain*), D. GOLDMAN, G. M. CHARLESWORTH, N. HEALEY,
 M. R. HUNT, W. P. WATSON.



WORK DONE IN THE CRAFT ROOM

CAPTAIN'S COMMENTS

To judge by the all-round results, this has not been an exceptional year for School Rugby, but the 1st XV had some success which could have been, with a little luck, outstanding. At the start of the season, nine players with varying amounts of 1st XV experience were still at school, and from last year's 2nd, 3rd and Colts XVs another six were found, though only with some difficulty, and this lack of adequate reserves proved a problem which was not wholly resolved during the season. The team began with three excellent wins and, in continuing an unbeaten run until half-term, defeated Bedford Modern (always a difficult side to beat), drew with a strong St. Dunstan's team and beat Queen Elizabeth's School for the first time in several years. After half-term the team was only outplayed by Berkhamstead School and, inevitably, by the Old Boys; but it had three off-days which all resulted in lost games, though in no case by an overwhelming margin. During this period the side had its best win against Emanuel School, where their performance as a team was the best seen in the School for some time.

In the pack, J. E. Baker (whose place-kicking was outstanding) hooked well, M. J. Sanders was always in the van of forward attacks, and, with G. Jones and T. R. Treadwell doing the solid work of the pack efficiently, the forwards became an extremely powerful unit without which the School could not have won as many games. J. G. Wesson led the forwards very well on all occasions, and twice captained the side efficiently. I must thank him for all the assistance he gave me, both on and off the field.

Of the three-quarters, D. Goldman was a potential match-winner and more points would have been scored if the rest of the team had realized this and given him more chances. G. M. Charlesworth often succeeded with unorthodox moves, and M. S. White was a model of calmness at full-back.

The 2nd XV, ably captained by I. D. Scofield who had a thankless task with a very weak team, had a poor season but contained some very good players, particularly B. Newton, an improved scrum-half; B. Constable, a very promising centre; and W. P. Watson, a wing-forward who often played in the 1st XV. The 3rd XV never had the same side two weeks in succession but despite this they did a little better than in previous years. They also had some very useful players in M. Anderson, M. W. R. Steele, R. B. Cann and P. Stewart who, as captain, was denied the chance of playing in a higher team, which his play often deserved. The Colts XV contained many of last year's Colts players and developed into a strong combination with W. J. Beaman, who also appeared for the 1st XV, M. G. Ewer, the captain, J. D. Harris, P. M. Robbins and P. N. Geer proving the most consistent members of the side.

I should particularly like to thank Mr. Barling for his coaching and encouragement. Much of the 1st XV's success is due to him

alone. Our thanks are also due to Mr. Crossman for his work in arranging fixtures, and to Mr. Galley, whose pitches are always in good condition. Finally, I must thank those boys, at present all too few, who have supported the School in matches this season, and hope that there will be many more boys supporting the team in future years.

A. E. FULLER, *Captain*.

1st XV CHARACTERS

- A. E. FULLER (*Captain*)—A versatile player who has developed into a thrustful stand-off, who covers and handles the ball with real competence.—W. F. B. J. G. WESSON (*Vice-Captain*)—A solid forward, always in close support in passing movements, and useful in the line-out.
- J. E. BAKER—A tough, successful hooker, valuable in line-out and loose, and accurate in place-kicking.
- G. M. CHARLESWORTH—An elusive centre with a deceptive run, who kicks well and has improved his defence.
- J. A. CHURCHLAND—A useful wing-forward who has often played well out of position. His tackling and handling are good.
- D. GOLDMAN—A formidable wing three-quarter whose tackling and running have been excellent. His handling could improve.
- N. HEALEY—A reliable scrum-half with good judgment, a good kick and a fast service.
- M. R. HUNT—An improved centre who has often played well but has been indifferent in his play on occasions.
- G. JONES—An invaluable second-row forward, generally good, but excelling in covering and play in the loose.
- C. I. OHRENSTEIN—A hard-working prop forward, at his best in the line-out and tight scrum.
- M. J. SANDERS—An experienced wing-forward always very well placed in foot rushes and reliable in defence.
- B. M. SHAW—A fast wing three-quarter, generally improved, whose tackling and handling could be better.
- T. R. TREADWELL—A powerful No. 8, good in the line-out and loose. A most energetic tackler.
- W. P. WATSON—A young, promising wing-forward who has done stalwart work throughout the season, particularly in defence.
- D. WEBSTER—A tireless second-row forward, well placed in both attacking and defensive movements.
- M. S. WHITE—A safe full-back with an adequate kick and improved position sense making up for lack of speed.

The occasional services of W. J. Beaman, B. R. Constable, E. R. J. Landau and I. D. Scofield have been invaluable and are gratefully acknowledged.

A. E. Fuller played for the Middlesex Schools, and J. E. Baker was reserve, in their matches against Surrey and Kent Schools. G. Jones was also given a trial.

MATCH RESULTS

1st XV

							Points	
Sept. 29	v.	Royal Masonic School	..	..	..	A	Won	22 3
Oct. 6	v.	City of London School	..	..	..	A	Won	13 3
Oct. 10	v.	Bedford Modern School	..	..	..	A	Won	19 0
Oct. 13	v.	St. Dunstan's College	..	..	..	H	Drew	3 3
Oct. 20	v.	Queen Elizabeth's G.S.	..	..	..	H	Won	11 0
Oct. 27	v.	Bancroft's School	..	..	..	A	Drew	3 3
Oct. 31	v.	Trinity School	..	..	..	H	Won	18 0
Nov. 10	v.	St. Alban's School	..	..	..	A	Lost	3 5
Nov. 14	v.	St. George's School	..	..	..	A	Won	8 0
Nov. 17	v.	Emanuel School	..	..	..	H	Won	11 6

Nov. 24	v. Berkhamsted School	..	..	..	H	Lost	0	8
Dec. 1	v. Old Haberdasher's "A" XV	..	..	..	H	Lost	3	8
Dec. 8	v. Eltham College	..	..	..	H	Lost	5	9
Dec. 15	v. Monmouth School	..	..	..	A	Lost	3	11

2nd XV

Sept. 29	v. Royal Masonic School	..	..	..	H	Won	17	11
Oct. 6	v. City of London School	..	..	..	H	Lost	0	8
Oct. 10	v. Bedford Modern School	..	..	..	A	Lost	3	14
Oct. 13	v. St. Dunstan's College	..	..	..	A	Lost	0	44
Oct. 20	v. Queen Elizabeth's G.S.	..	..	..	A	Lost	3	10
Oct. 27	v. Bancroft's School	..	..	..	H	Lost	14	17
Oct. 31	v. Trinity School	..	..	..	H	Lost	3	5
Nov. 10	v. St. Alban's School	..	..	..	H	Lost	9	19
Nov. 17	v. Emanuel School	..	..	..	A	Lost	5	25
Nov. 24	v. Berkhamsted School	..	..	..	A	Lost	3	15
Dec. 1	v. Old Haberdasher's "Ex A" XV	..	..	..	H	Lost	0	18
Dec. 8	v. Eltham College	..	..	..	A	Drew	3	3

3rd XV

Sept. 29	v. Royal Masonic School	..	..	..	A	Drew	3	3
Oct. 6	v. City of London School	..	..	..	A	Lost	3	13
Oct. 13	v. St. Dunstan's College	..	..	..	H	Lost	0	40
Oct. 20	v. Queen Elizabeth's G.S.	..	..	..	H	Won	6	3
Oct. 27	v. Bancroft's School	..	..	..	A	Lost	6	8
Nov. 10	v. St. Alban's School	..	..	..	H	Lost	0	13
Nov. 17	v. Emanuel School	..	..	..	H	Won	15	0
Nov. 24	v. Berkhamsted School	..	..	..	A	Lost	0	42
Dec. 8	v. Eltham College	..	..	..	H	Won	12	8

Colts XV

Sept. 29	v. Royal Masonic School	..	..	..	H	Won	17	9
Oct. 6	v. City of London School	..	..	..	H	Won	31	3
Oct. 13	v. St. Dunstan's College	..	..	..	A	Won	16	6
Oct. 20	v. Queen Elizabeth's G.S.	..	..	..	A	Lost	6	9
Oct. 27	v. Bancroft's School	..	..	..	H	Won	12	6
Nov. 10	v. St. Alban's School	..	..	..	A	Lost	14	18
Nov. 17	v. Emanuel School	..	..	..	A	Lost	14	19
Nov. 24	v. Berkhamsted School	..	..	..	H	Won	17	3

SUMMARY

Team	Played	Won	Drawn	Lost	Points	
					For	Against
1st XV	14	7	2	5	122	59
2nd XV	12	1	1	10	60	189
3rd XV	9	3	1	5	45	130
Colts XV	8	5	0	3	127	73
Totals	43	16	4	23	354	451

MATCH REPORTS

Wednesday, 6th October v. Bedford Modern School (Away). Won. School (2 goals, 2 penalty goals, 1 try) 19 pts. B.M.S. 0 pts.

Choosing to play uphill, the School did well to prevent Bedford from scoring, mainly owing to some excellent defensive play by the forwards. Late in the first half the School took the lead with a try by A. E. Fuller, which J. E. Baker converted. With ground advantage in the second half, the pack rapidly asserted its dominance over the Bedford pack, and J. A. Churchland scored an opportunist try from an

interception. The School increased their lead with two penalty goals by J. E. Baker, both from fairly difficult positions. Finally, a brisk three-quarter movement ended with G. M. Charlesworth crossing for a try, subsequently converted by Baker, to give the School a well-earned victory.

Team: M. S. White, D. Goldman, M. R. Hunt, G. M. Charlesworth, B. M. Shaw, A. E. Fuller, W. J. Beaman, J. G. Wesson, J. E. Baker, C. I. Ohrenstein, G. Jones, D. Webster, J. A. Churchland, T. R. Treadwell, W. P. Watson.

Saturday, 17th November v. Emanuel School (Home). Won. School (1 goal, 2 tries) 11 pts., Emanuel School (2 tries) 6 pts.

Within 10 minutes of the start, Emanuel scored two tries through some excellent passing by them and some poor defence by the School backs. After a bout of mid-field play, D. Goldman burst through to score and J. E. Baker converted from a difficult position. After half-time the School increased the pressure and a wild kick by Emanuel was well caught by M. R. Hunt, who ran to score an unconverted try in the corner. The School's lead was further increased when several Emanuel players failed to stop D. Goldman who scored another unconverted try. The play of the team was excellent throughout, despite the fact that the forwards were reduced to seven at half-time. T. R. Treadwell, J. E. Baker and M. J. Sanders were outstanding among the forwards, and G. M. Charlesworth and D. Goldman (who had a field day) in the backs.

Team: N. Healey for W. J. Beaman, B. R. Constable for A. E. Fuller (injured), and M. J. Sanders for B. M. Shaw (injured). J. G. Wesson captained the side.

Saturday, 1st December v. Old Haberdashers' "A" XV (Home). Lost. School (1 penalty goal) 3 pts., O.H. "A" (1 goal, 1 try) 8 pts.

Soon after the start it became obvious that the Old Boys would dominate play, their supply of the ball from both set scrum and line-out being almost endless. In fact, the covering of the School forwards and the defence in general was so good that the Old Boys were only five points up at half-time, through a try by J. Boon converted by D. W. Wells. The second half saw a continued supply of the ball to the Old Boys and though one School movement failed through a forward pass, it was only one among many Old Boys' movements which failed through similar mistakes. After some 20 minutes, M. Bennett-Smith rounded his man to score an unconverted try, to which the School replied with a penalty, kicked by J. E. Baker. For the School, W. P. Watson, G. Jones and T. R. Treadwell played well, and for the Old Boys D. W. Wells, P. Alterman, M. J. Robinson, D. Kenward and M. Bennett-Smith all had good games.

Teams: A. E. Fuller for B. R. Constable, B. M. Shaw for M. R. Hunt (injured).

O.H. "A". D. W. Wells, M. Bennett-Smith, J. E. Foster, B. S. Howard, A. J. Pettet, D. M. Jent, J. G. Boon, J. T. Farrand, P. Alterman, J. H. Feltham, M. Tappin, C. S. Paterson, D. G. Kenward, M. J. Robinson, A. R. Bovington.

Saturday, 15th December v. Monmouth School (Away). Lost. School (1 penalty goal) 3 pts., Monmouth School (1 goal, 2 tries) 11 pts.

In a very wet game played in high wind and rain, it was not surprising that it was a forward game, but honours were fairly even between two powerful packs. Monmouth opened their score, with a try from a well-placed kick ahead, subsequently converted, and went further ahead with a try from a forward rush. Despite excellent covering, Monmouth scored yet again through one of the few orthodox three-quarter movements. In the second half, with wind advantage, the School team was much more in evidence and came close to scoring on several occasions but succeeded only with a penalty kicked by J. E. Baker. The School forwards were now in command but even though sterling work was done by M. J. Sanders, in particular, who also led the forwards well, and by G. Jones and N. Healey, there was no further scoring.

Team: E. R. Landau for J. G. Wesson (examination), B. R. Constable for M. S. White (examination).

TEAMS' MAKE-UP

1st XV

*M. S. White
 ††B. M. Shaw
 †††M. R. Hunt
 *G. M. Charlesworth
 *J. A. Churchland
 **D. Goldman
 **A. E. Fuller (Capt.)
 *N. Healey
 *J. G. Wesson
 *J. E. Baker
 *C. I. Ohrenstein
 *G. Jones
 *D. Webster
 *M. J. Sanders
 *T. R. Treadwell
 †W. P. Watson

2nd XV

†G. A. Whittam
 M. R. Witheridge
 K. L. Davis
 †B. R. Constable
 J. Littlewood
 D. Simler
 J. K. Babey
 †B. Newton
 †A. P. Dorman
 G. Bigg
 †E. R. J. Landau
 P. J. Willmott
 M. J. Hounsell
 ††I. D. Scofield (Capt.)
 A. J. B. Benfield
 B. G. Evans

3rd XV

B. Pascoe
 J. Gleeson
 R. B. Cann
 N. C. Gray
 L. Loh
 M. W. R. Steele
 P. Stewart (Capt.)
 R. B. Lock
 M. Anderson
 P. B. Horrocks
 J. V. Kirkby
 J. R. Pinnells
 J. G. Theodorou
 G. M. Rivkine
 B. J. R. Handscombe

Colts XV

E. Shuttleworth
 ††J. D. Harris
 †P. M. Robbins
 ††M. G. Ewer (Capt.)
 P. Mitchenere
 N. C. A. Lane
 ††W. J. Beaman
 M. J. Birch
 R. C. Curling
 M. J. Bukht
 P. N. Geer
 P. G. Ramsay
 G. H. N. Evans
 P. J. Brasier
 A. M. May

*Denotes 1st XV colours. †Denotes 1st XXX colours.

‡Denotes Junior Colours.

HOUSE RUGBY, 1956-7 JUNIOR COMPETITION

First Round

Calverts	28 pts.	Hendersons	0 pts.
Joblings	9 pts.	Strouts	0 pts.

Semi-Finals

Calverts	59 pts.	Meadows	0 pts.
Joblings	5 pts.	Russells	3 pts.

Final

Calverts	22 pts.	Joblings	11 pts.
----------	---------	----------	---------

SENIOR COMPETITION

First Round

Calverts	12 pts.	Hendersons	3 pts.
Joblings	21 pts.	Russells	0 pts.

Second Round

Calverts	18 pts.	Meadows	3 pts.
Joblings	6 pts.	Strouts	3 pts.

Final

Calverts	6 pts.	Joblings	0 pts.
----------	--------	----------	--------

SENIOR HOUSE RUGBY FINAL

Played 2nd March, 1957

Unlike the usual scrappy and unsatisfying House final, this proved to be a forceful and exciting game. Whilst Calverts possessed mighty potential power, especially in the three-quarters, the Joblings' forwards fought tenaciously and with considerable success. They lacked two men for most of the game, but their attacking spirit, especially that of T. R. Treadwell and J. G. Wesson, made them a match for Calverts. Unfortunately, they tired in the second half, and Calverts' excellent three-quarters, D. Goldman and M. R. Witheridge, proved too fast for Joblings, D. Goldman scoring two tries. It was a well-deserved victory against gallant losers. N.H.

SEVEN-A-SIDE RUGBY COMPETITION

20th February, 1957

First Round

Calverts	8 pts.	Strouts	0 pts.
Russells	3 pts.	Joblings	0 pts.

Second Round

Calverts	11 pts.	Hendersons	6 pts.
Russells	3 pts.	Meadows	0 pts.

Final

Calverts	3 pts.	Russells	0 pts.
----------	--------	----------	--------

Both teams attempted to play open football on a soft ground but with little success. The only score of the match came when M. R. Witheridge received the ball from a scrum on Russells "25" and ran to touch down between the posts. Russells tried hard, but reduced to six men by an injury to B. M. Shaw, and showing an inability to run hard when in possession, they were no match for Calverts, who always looked the more dangerous side. J.G.W.

1st XV FIXTURES, 1957

Sat., 28th Sept.	v. Eltham College	<i>Away</i>
Sat., 5th Oct.	v. City of London School	<i>Home</i>
Wed., 9th Oct.	v. Bedford Modern School	<i>Home</i>
Sat., 12th Oct.	v. St. Dunstan's College	<i>Away</i>
Sat., 19th Oct.	v. Royal Masonic School	<i>Home</i>
Sat., 26th Oct.	v. Bancroft's School	<i>Home</i>
Wed., 30th Oct.	v. Trinity School	<i>Away</i>
Sat., 9th Nov.	v. St. Alban's School	<i>Home</i>
Wed., 13th Nov.	v. St. George's School, Harpenden	<i>Home</i>
Sat., 16th Nov.	v. Emanuel School	<i>Away</i>
Sat., 23rd Nov.	v. Berkhamsted School	<i>Away</i>
Sat., 30th Nov.	v. Queen Elizabeth's G.S.	<i>Away</i>
Sat., 7th Dec.	v. Old Haberdashers' "A"	<i>Home</i>
Sat., 14th Dec.	v. Monmouth School	<i>Home</i>

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT
CONTENTS

	PAGE
INTRODUCTION	200
BRITISH SCHOOLS EXPLORING SOCIETY	201
IL LAVORO	202
SHORT WORKS COURSE	203
BE WARNED!	204
HOSPITAL GROUP	205
THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE ECONOMIST	206
BRASS RUBBING	207
WORKING FOR MEDALS	210
HUNGARIAN RELIEF	211
WATCHING BIRDS	211
THE MOONLIGHT BEAT	212
LEARNING THE VIOLIN	213
SOUNDING BRASS	213
SCIENTIFIC WORK	214
WHAT OF THE HUMANITIES?	217
A RECONCILIATION	218
GENERAL SCIENCE TEST No. 218	220

WORK

“Work”



“It has been written that ‘an endless significance lies in Work’; a man perfects himself by working. Foul jungles are cleared away, fair seed fields rise instead, and stately cities; and withal the man himself first ceases to be a jungle and foul unwholesome desert thereby. Consider then how, even in the meanest sorts of labour, the whole soul of man is composed into a kind of real harmony the instant he sets himself to work. Doubt, Desire, Sorrow, Remorse, Indignation, Despair itself, all these like hell-dogs lie beleaguering the soul of the poor day-worker, as of every man: but he bends himself with free valour against his task, and all these are stilled, all these shrink murmuring far off into their caves. The man is now a man. The blessed glow of labour in him, is it not as purifying fire, wherein all poison is burned up, and of sour smoke itself there is made bright, blessed flame?”

In an age sometimes characterized by uncertainty, lack of objective, listlessness, lethargy and apathy (some signs of which without doubt appear at times in our own school community), it may not be without interest, or benefit, to survey in the following supplement some of the methods of “the expenditure of energy, striving, application of effort to some purpose” (Oxford Dictionary) which have been discovered and developed by present members of the school, both within and without the official curriculum.

In collecting together the following material, the Editors have not been concerned to prove anything, but it may safely be said that many members of the school are slow in seeking and making opportunities for self-development and enterprise, and the following pieces of work may suggest that there is never any need for the bored non-attachment which some of our members seem to find so becoming.

Nor is it intended to suggest that the particular types of activity illustrated in the following pages are the only ones to be found: opportunities for creative endeavour are unlimited, and many other types are referred to elsewhere in this magazine, or have yet to be explored.

We are especially grateful to those who have taken pains in writing for this supplement, including some whose efforts have not in the end been printed.

British Schools Exploring Society

EXPEDITION TO CENTRAL ICELAND, 1956



After a pleasant voyage we arrived at the capital and immediately left for the interior by one of the Icelandic buses. Later in the day we arrived at our base camp, some 140 miles from civilization, after a very uncomfortable ten hours on the Icelandic roads. Our base camp was situated at the base of a small mountain known as Einafell, completely surrounded by boulder desert.

Within a few days the camp was in strict military order, and the first march set out for the base of Langjökull, one of the largest glaciers in central Iceland. The main feature of the expedition was to set up meteorological stations on the top of the ice cap and also in the lowland around the base camp. We were supplied with very good equipment from the British Government, so that our scientific data could be studied by leading meteorologists in this country and Iceland. Our met. stations were the first to be set up in central Iceland. Another important task was that of making a survey map of the terrain surrounding the base camp; this was a very difficult job because of the mountainous country. The map took many long hours of marching and study by the boys and leaders, but eventually it was finished in base camp at the end of the expedition. While we were on the ice cap, we lived in polar tents, and because of the danger of our tents being blown away, we had to build igloos; these afforded a place to cook our small rations. During the seven days we were on Langjökull ice cap, we had to take hourly thermometer readings, wind direction and speed and cloud covering, all through the night and day. On the ice at night the temperature dropped well below freezing point and this made it very difficult to read the thermometers which were frosted over.

During the time we were in camp we lived on iron rations consisting of 10 dog biscuits, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. of cheese, chocolate, and tea, a day. This diet supplied us with 4,000 calories a day. Although we were in a state of semi-starvation throughout the whole of the expedition, it was found that all the young men increased in weight. The diet was quite sufficient to keep us going throughout the long marches and cold weather on the glaciers.

Body hygiene was strict, and every morning we washed in water that was only a few degrees above freezing point. While on glacial work we were unable to wash, and shaving was quite out of the question because of the intense cold.

The climax of the expedition was the long march, some 200 miles over glacier, river and mountain, for at least 16 days. All food and equipment had to be carried on the backs of the leaders and boys—up to 70 lb. per person.

The objective of the march was to climb Hofsjökull, which is believed never to have been climbed before. In 1951 an attempt was made to climb this same ice cap, but unfortunately the march failed. This year, however, we succeeded, after a very tiring climb up ice faces and over slopes that were covered with very dangerous crevasses. The men were roped together in case any of the ice-bridges collapsed. From the ice cap we proceeded to climb one of the highest mountain peaks in the area around Hofsjökull.

H. J. H.

Il Lavoro

The study of a foreign language other than those taught at school has proved greatly absorbing and satisfying. The attraction to the study of Italian resulted, in the first place, from quite trivial wishes to compare the language to Spanish and French, and to be able to imitate the musical sound which forms such a predominant feature. From this small and limited interest has arisen a far broader realization of the value and significance of the study, the study of people and human life.

First, however, there is the question of the method followed in the study of Italian. The method is very similar to the one adopted in the teaching of other foreign languages in the sixth form. Five basic subjects constitute the course of study. They are the spoken language, the written language, the arts (especially literature), the history and geography of the country, and finally the customs, traditions and behaviour of the people. Practical ability in the spoken language is the true test of one's knowledge of that language. The two methods of improving in the spoken language are the use of conversational gramophone records, which trains the ear to recognize the proper sounds, and provides a model for imitation in the actual practice of these sounds; secondly, oral reading of a set passage, or a specially prepared lecture on any subject. The former provides further scope for practising the sounds, whilst the latter also encourages automatic and independent thought in the language itself.

In the written language, the method is to translate regularly a passage of English into Italian, with the use of dictionaries and grammar books. Translation from Italian into English is not performed often, for this results in a greater study of one's own language than of Italian. Another vital part in the method of studying the written language is the regular revision of the sections in the grammar which are otherwise forgotten. To enlarge my vocabulary, I compile a book of special word lists, words that are associated, for instance, with the country, the town, the house, and many others.

For practical needs, the study of the arts concentrates itself upon the literature, although music, through listening especially to Italian operas, and painting, through visiting picture galleries and reading general information, are not completely neglected.

For examination purposes, four or five books are studied in detail, with schedules for the translating of the texts, and special notes compiled on the issues arising from them. Also other works can be read, solely for pleasure.

A knowledge of the history of the country is gained from the few well-written books on the subject, whilst knowledge of the geography, besides that acquired from books, has also been gained from first-hand experience during a visit last summer.

This study has also proved useful in relationship to other work. Since there is no official supervision nor instruction, the care that is necessary to do this work is twice the normal amount. In translation every possible attention must be paid to points of grammar and vocabulary. This has resulted in a general improvement in thoroughness and precision taken in all work.

The most important satisfaction I have obtained from this work is a greater understanding of human life, for in studying a different set of people, one also appreciates the human weaknesses and virtues common to all men. It is difficult to appreciate these things in oneself or one's own land, for one's views are inclined to be biased. A knowledge of a people and their ways is a key to the understanding of human life and its complexities, an understanding which brings satisfaction.

D. J. S.

Short Works Course

On Monday, 15th April, I arrived at Chesterfield Court, part of the head offices of the Bovis Holdings Group. Here we learnt the form of the course, met the organiser and our fellow participants. Two directors (Mr. Cruickshank and Mr. Trench) told about the make-up of the industry; it can be divided into two sections, building construction and civil engineering; its personnel are of differing types, the craftsman, technician, manager, etc., each requiring varying types of aptitude and different educational backgrounds. Continuing our introduction to the industry, we saw films showing the task ahead in building—increasing mechanization, new processes and accident prevention. The afternoon was spent touring the Group's Joinery Works, where the use of powered tools for cutting, planing, jointing, was more extensive than I had previously believed.

During the next two days we were to get site experience. At 8 o'clock on Tuesday I arrived at a site where two eleven-storey blocks of flats and three smaller blocks were being constructed. Here we were to learn as much as possible about running a building site, by looking and asking questions. To understand the functions of the various men we met was comparatively simple; its main, extraordinary interest was the two French climbing cranes, each in a lift shaft of the large blocks—they were fairly light and erected themselves by the operation of their winch motors.

In the afternoon we went to a site in Leicester Square where

they were completing the A.A. building, Fanum House. Whereas the previous site was simple and straightforward, this was difficult work, complicated by the lack of space for plant and materials, the police regulations on traffic, and the complicated masonry required to match the half of the building the A.A. already occupies. This building is constructed on a steel framework, which is subsequently concreted; there were several craft trades on the job so that the shortage of space made the problem of keeping these men working in gear with the unskilled very great.

Wednesday morning was spent in the head office learning a little about bills of quantities and estimating. These are firstly the mechanism for tendering for a job, and secondly the initial plans of the contract manager, the man who sees the job put up. They are extremely complex: every detail of the construction from digging the foundations, to clearing off the site offices has to be priced, allowing for cost, labour cost and profit.

In the afternoon we went to the housing site in Basildon New Town, where the site stretched almost as far as we could see, some 1,000 houses being under contract for erection. The problem on a site of this nature is to decide the speed of work and see that each gang maintains this speed, with an interval of about twenty houses between them so that the failure of one owing to broken plant or the weather does not stop all the workers.

The last day of the course took the form of first some detail of specialist aspects, Labour Problems, the Surveyor's Function, Educational Courses in Building, and a film "Road Making in Nyasaland"; second, a resumé of the course, questioning one of the directors, and a short interview with Mr. Gilbert, Managing Director of both Gilbert-Ash and the Holdings Co. During the course I had seen some of the variety of work undertaken by the industry; some of the specialist estimating and surveying work required in obtaining and to a large extent, managing a contract, and heard of the opportunities, the difficulties and the satisfactions of building.

M. J. S.

Be Warned !

When young Ted Smith was strong and gay,
'Twas work and pleasure throughout the day;
But not content was Ted's dear wife,
Nagging daily for a better life.

This worried him and so begun,
Work, work, work, forgetting fun;
Years rolled by, a business grew
With fortune made, the cost was due.

Not for him to enjoy his wealth—
Making it he'd lost his health;
Now Edwards-Smythe goes here and there,
A chronic case in wheeled bath chair.

B. C. W. (416)

S.S.U. Hospital Group



Of the many activities which come under the heading "Special Service Unit," I believe the Hospital Group to be one which is most worthy of the title for, it is, indeed, a service which is of real practical help to the staff and patients of Manor House Hospital.

The hospital is situated in North End Way, Golders Green, in the grounds of Lord Uvedale's estate. Lord Uvedale, who is also the Resident House Surgeon, was responsible for founding the hospital, which is limited, almost exclusively, to industrial workers, and thus provides treatment for industrial diseases. These include such complaints as hernia, appendicitis and the rather elusive "slipped-disc". There is a well-equipped physiotherapy department and gymnasium which gives treatment for spastics and paralyses of various kinds. The house opposite the hospital, which was once owned by Pavlova, the famous Russian ballerina, has been converted into an out-patients department.

The School sends along each Friday afternoon eight boys who are used as laboratory assistants and ward orderlies. Possible duties in the ward cover a very wide range. Between two and four o'clock in the afternoon the main concern is, of course, afternoon tea for the patients, and the Hospital Group is particularly helpful in that direction. Here, draped in white gowns, the schoolboy origin is forgotten and the fluster of handing round bread and butter, cakes, and tea is the only concern of the moment.

Duties are by no means limited to this, however. We are permitted to eavesdrop on any operation or consultation which may be taking place in the ward.

To the potential medical student this is of particular interest. When I worked at the hospital during the Christmas holidays, I was able to follow the progress of several patients from their day of entry to the conclusion of their case. This I believe to be valuable experience in hospital routine.

One occasion when I was assisting a physiotherapist proved amusing. The patient was being given ultra-violet light treatment, and while this was in progress I very carefully and painstakingly kept the patient from unnecessary exposure to the rays. After the treatment I emerged from behind the screen intended to protect the other patients in the ward, and removed my goggles, only to discover that I myself had acquired a very healthy and painful suntan! Such is the selfless sacrifice of medicine!

The Christmas season in a hospital is, perhaps, the busiest time of the year. The ward in which I was working was decorated like a summer's garden. The marble-topped medicine cupboard and sterilizer became a rockery on which perched a dove made of splint bandages and plaster. The operating theatre porter had to

manoeuvre his trolley round a flower-decked rustic arch, and Sister's office became a perfect aviary of admiring, flitting visitors. These visitors, of course, meant even more work and the selfless way in which the Sister planned and financed for the patients, unfortunate enough to be in hospital for Christmas, was very moving. A piano was moved into the ward, and I shall never forget the gratitude of the patients when I was able to accompany them in a few carols. To hear those rugged men sing " Silent Night " was worth a thousand concert performances.

When the patients who had been there through the Christmas season were discharged, one felt that one was losing real friends. Even in such a short time, one comes to learn about, and share, many of their problems and difficulties, and one is introduced to the surroundings from which they come, and to the sort of life to which they will go back. But soon, new patients filled their places, each with a new story, personality and outlook upon life. At the end of the Christmas holidays, as I left the hospital, the Matron said, " I believe that this experience will be of real value to you, for you have learnt something about how to deal with your fellow man ".

Surely there could hardly be a greater testimony to the value of the Haberdashers' Hospital Group.

P. B. W.



The Contribution of the Economist

Unemployment, the antithesis of Work, has been in recent times a major problem for economists, and by their solution of it they have indisputably established their value to modern civilization.

No society is, or ever has been, completely free from unemployment in a mild form, the result of inherent weaknesses (e.g., imperfect labour mobility), which are very difficult to eradicate. General unemployment, however, affecting 10-20 per cent or more of the working population, is a totally different phenomenon, a crippling malady with results which can hamper a society long after the disease has died out or been cured. Firstly, the degradation, the feeling of uselessness, of dependence on a patronizing system, the boredom and the discomfort. But the delayed shock is more menacing, because its manifestations are those very forces which nag and sometimes convulse the country today, twenty-five years and more after the crisis: the hostility of employee towards employer, the irresponsibility, the " in the end we are all dead " mentality resulting in continuous wage claims and grudging work. The employee of today has power, but still haunted by a sense of insecurity, he uses it clumsily, refusing to sacrifice anything in the interests of posterity, and thus endangering his own successors.

All this is clearly understandable, but it is most important to see that the sickness will not recur. How then has the economist

squashed the general unemployment bogey, or at least shown how it can be squashed?

Historically our study starts in the 1920s, when a logical impossibility became a hard fact. General unemployment had stunned the country—the whole Western World, and economists were in danger of becoming a laughing stock. General unemployment could not occur: Say, Ricardo and Mill had proved it. “Supply creates its own demand,” “the free economy is self-stabilizing,” etc., etc. These platitudes were cold comfort to the millions of unemployed in an international economy which had capsized. Then Economics underwent a revolution, and the new regime was established by one man, John Maynard Keynes, later a Peer. Keynes’ “General Theory” was complete by 1936, and contained all the techniques necessary to handle the problems of “underconsumption” and “cyclical unemployment”. The remedies suggested are now an integral part of government policy in nearly every western nation. Briefly, underconsumption and cyclical unemployment can be prevented by using a combination of these chief measures:

1. Government expenditure (e.g., on public works) which creates demand.
2. The redistribution of incomes so that those classes likely to maintain a high level of consumption are dominant in the society.
3. By keeping interest rates low so that borrowing for constructive investment is encouraged.
4. By international agreements so that trade is maintained for the benefit of all.

The free world’s debt to Keynes and his disciples is enormous, and, as a fledgling economist, I am proud of what has been achieved, and confident that the Keynesian tradition, so fruitful for humanity, can be maintained.

E. K. C. C.

Brass Rubbing

“Brasses” are memorials which were engraved in sheets of an alloy known as latten, and they were produced between the thirteenth and eighteenth centuries. An impression of one is easily made by placing a sheet of paper over the brass, which may range from a few inches to fifteen feet in height, and by rubbing black, cobblers’ wax over it.

The oldest brass I have rubbed commemorates a knight of the Bacon family, and it is in the parish church at Gorleston, in Suffolk. It was made in about 1320; the date is uncertain, because the inscription, together with the canopy and the lower legs of the originally life-size figure, is missing. Most brasses, however, especially the oldest ones (for they were almost invariably made with better quality, thicker metal), are in good condition, and it is an amazing fact that they last so long. Most were laid down on the



Thos de Horton c. 1360,
N. Minns, Herts
*Engraving of Foreign Workmanship ,
Probably N. German*



ALIANORE DE BOHUN, DUCHESS OF
GLOUCESTER, 1399.
St. Edmund's Chapel, Westminster Abbey.

Pen Drawings by A. D. Ritchie

floor of the church, with no protection from the daily shuffle of feet over them, and the later urge of sightseers to carve initials; and brasses have been subjected to mutilation throughout the centuries, particularly after the Reformation when the new Protestant church did not agree with many of the inscriptions. But brasses are rarely more than slightly worn, and comparatively few are greatly mutilated.

Whilst in East Anglia, I visited Norwich. This is a wonderful city for the historian; as well as the castle and the cathedral, there are thirty-two medieval churches here, and many of these contain interesting brasses. There are about fifty brasses altogether in the city; I tried to rub as many of these as I could in the day available but only succeeded in rubbing eight.

In one of the finest of the churches in Norwich, St. Peter Mancroft, I found a small and apparently insignificant brass to a knight. I decided it would not waste too much time to rub it, and I was very pleased afterwards that I had, for I discovered that it had a very interesting story. If I had been able to remove it from the stone slab in which it was set, I would have seen that on the back there was a part of another brass. This previous brass had been removed and the back used for the present one. Such brasses which were used again were called "palimpsests." There was a further interesting point about the brass. The figure is rather ugly and out of proportion. The brass was made by an inferior local engraver who, it seems, having little experience of the art, copied the figure from a previous brass. In doing this he made several technical mistakes, but what is more obvious is that the knight is clothed in armour which was only worn at the time of the brass which had been copied; the costume is a hundred years out of date, and, although the inscription says he "dyed the 29 of December in the year of oure Lord God 1568", the knight is wearing armour which had gone completely out of fashion in 1485. The knight himself, Peter Rede, seems to have been an interesting person; he was probably a mercenary soldier, for the long inscription tells us he had "worthely served not only hys prynce and cuntrey but allso the emperor Charles the 5 bothe at the conquest of Barbaria and at the siege of Tunis as also in other places who had geven hym by the sayd emperour for hys valiant dedes the Order of Barbaria."

I had another valuable find in Norwich. This again was a small brass (how often the smaller brasses prove more interesting than larger, more imposing ones!) to a priest, Thomas Childes, in St. Lawrence's Church. The monument was made in 1452, and depicts the figure of a skeleton. The idea was to remind us that, as the inscription goes on another memorial,

"Behold you mee,
Such shall you bee."

Skeletons are rare, but the idea of depicting the commemorated person in his shroud was common after the fifteenth century. I have rubbed one such brass to Lucas Goodyere in Aldenham Church, dated 1547, and also two in Lowestoft church. Some, I think, go too far with the idea of the ever-present reminder of death; several are shown with large worms swarming over the emaciated corpse.

A brass to another priest is in North Mimms parish church, near St. Albans. This is of foreign workmanship; this is easy to tell because whereas English brasses have separate pieces of metal for each component of the brass, with the area in between filled in by the stone of the tomb, foreign ones are made of one rectangular piece. This brass at North Mimms originally had the background between the figure and the canopy made of brass decorated with some pattern, but this was later cut out to make the brass conform more to English standards.

The figure is of the priest, Thomas de Norton, clad in his church vestments. He has a chalice resting on his chest. The brass was made in about 1360.

The finest part of the brass is, however, the canopy above and around the priest. Although it is rather squat and its general shape has none of the beautiful flowing arches with graceful pinnacles above, which mark many of the contemporary English brasses, it has some finely-carved, intricate detail. It is divided into several smaller canopies, each with an apostle, with the highest compartment containing a representation of the priest's soul in the Father's arms. By the side of this are two angels with censers.

The most magnificent brass I have rubbed is that to Alianora de Bohun, Duchess of Gloucester, who died in 1399. It lies in Westminster Abbey, and has a full-size representation of the woman in widow's clothes. Her head rests upon an embroidered cushion with tassels, and over this is a graceful canopy, with shields hanging on the shafts. Round the whole on strips of brass there runs an inscription in French.

The lady was prominent; her husband had been murdered and she lived the remaining few years of her life in a nunnery. Shakespeare represents her in his play "Richard II", and puts into her mouth the words:—

"Desolate, desolate will I hence, and die".

The first brasses I rubbed were in St. Albans, and I well remember very carefully placing my large sheet of paper over the brass, wondering fearfully whether the result would be good or not. After a short time I stood back and looked at the result, and was agreeably surprised. It is very easy to rub brasses, and the result always repays the patience and trouble taken; and, as I have tried to show with these few examples, there is always much interesting information to be gathered afterwards from the rubbings.

J. D. R.

Working for Medals

Emil Zatopek realised that the saying, "the more one puts in, the more one can take out", was the only way to gain the gold medals and the records.

His training methods were some of the most strenuous seen, and some went to the extent of calling him a masochist. The Czeck people would often see Zatopek in the heart of winter, running over the worn paths, which were themselves the result of his tireless training. Not even the snow could stop him, and the weather which kept most people indoors only added to his determination. Indeed, often he had covered as much as 26 miles in his runs over the woodland. It was plain to all that nothing was going to stand in his way when it was a matter of a world record or a gold medal. The criticisms came to a new climax when Zatopek did what people thought ridiculous, by training over those 26 miles in army boots, to add to the strength of his legs.

To develop the strength and capacity of his lungs and to utilize his daily journey to the camp, he would hold his breath between the widely-spaced trees along the road, even though this often proved very painful.

However much our natural instincts condemn his methods, one can never deny that they brought results.

G. E. F. S.

Hungarian Relief



An opportunity came with the Hungarian uprising.

At this time the inflow-outflow chart at the O.C.F.R.* centre in Sloane Square was performing a monotonous zig-zag about the same level. They had a staff of four, and despatched clothing and toys to refugees in Korea, Palestine and Central Europe. In the first two weeks of November, the inflow of goods exceeded the previous months' average twenty-fold, while the same amount was despatched. The result was chaos. Sacks were piled almost to the roof of the 60-foot high church hall; and an emergency underground storage depot had to be opened to take the overflow. At this stage, the O.C.F.R. sent out an appeal for voluntary workers, and that was the beginning of the Hungarian Relief Unit of the S.S.U.

We were told that we would be employed as clerks or on "light work." In the first week we were asked to transfer about a hundred mailbags, each weighing $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 cwt., from the underground depôt to the main hall. The shortage of trolleys was acute and we acted as packhorses, and also threw the bags up to the top of a 50-foot high pile. The latter job involved some tricky mountaineering, but we all soon became experts at sack-climbing. By the end of that afternoon, we all thought we'd earned our tea and biscuits.

L. C. E.

*Oxford Committee for Famine Relief.

Watching Birds

There are two distinct types of ornithology, one of which is an approach which primarily seeks pleasure and enjoyment; in other words, it aims at an aesthetic appreciation of birds for the beauty that is seen in them and in their actions. The other is the scientific approach, which requires a close study of every conceivable aspect of the bird, and has some more practical end in view.

There is, indeed, little justification for the idea that most of a bird-watcher's time is spent lying on a river bank, walking aimlessly through a wood, or, when the weather is not entirely favourable, recounting exaggerated stories about unusual birds that have been seen. Most ornithologists care little for comfort, as a day's outing often entails leaving one's house at a very early hour, and, having

at last arrived at one's destination, struggling for miles and miles through mud and streams, rain and wind, and carrying a heavy pack.

To bring the whole matter into perspective, there follows a brief account of a typical expedition. Naturally, the greatest number and variety of birds are to be found in or near water, as it is impossible for any bird to live without water for any length of time. We will, therefore, visit a group of reservoirs quite near London—Staines Reservoirs—on a day during early spring. Either a telescope or binoculars is essential, and of these the latter is the more useful in most cases, although a telescope with higher power is necessary for long range work. As this is the time of migration, with a general northern movement of many species, it is to be expected that there will be a large number of birds present. And there are. Many ducks have already left for their breeding grounds in the north, but some are still there, waiting restlessly for their departure. The gulls, too, are not entirely settled. They float pensively on a raft, occasionally rising in a cloud, only to land again—and wait. Scurrying low over the sparkling water are the heralds of spring, the swallows, which have already completed their journey from Africa. But this would only satisfy someone who is content to marvel all day at the wonders of bird migration. For most, the day is not a success unless some unusual bird is seen. It is one of the most pleasing aspects of the hobby to see a rarity, for it is so unexpected—a bird is not provided for inspection like a picture or an aeroplane. There is always an element of chance, and this, in my opinion, is one of the principal appeals which bird watching offers. Our rarity may be anything from a Red Necked Phalarope to a Mediterranean Black Headed Gull, but this does not really matter. The interest lies in thinking that over there is something we have never seen before, and may never see again: it is a unique experience.

It is important on such occasions to record one's experience in a written account, which is invaluable, not only for reference purposes, but also for close analysis in the formation of consecutive ideas which may lead on to some important discovery.

P. L. U.

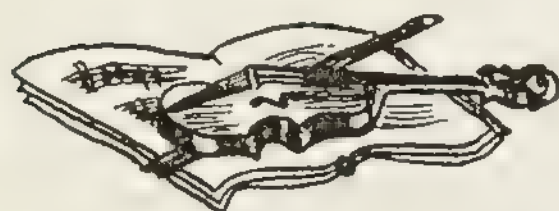
The Moonlight Beat

Clop, clop! The heavy sound of careless feet broke the serenity of the deserted streets. The lamp on the street corner brought into view the figure of a policeman making his beat grudgingly through the snow. Stopping under the lamp post, he was hopeful of more heat. Presumably there was none, as he shifted back and forwards uncomfortably. Muttering under his breath, he continued up the road, this time buttoning up his cloak more securely as the snow drifted all around. Here and there lights were dotted about but as time passed, they blinked off, leaving our bobby in complete darkness but for occasional street lamps. Boom, boom! The clock

strikes midnight. Now every well-meaning person is in his bed but for the policeman, who still tramps reluctantly on through the blinding snow, which by now has spread a white shroud over the dead streets of London. "Four o'clock; time to go," thinks he, and swings round prepared to battle his way against the wind and snow. "What a life," he muttered and, head down, walked away.

B. R. F. S. (3⁶)

First Attempts at Playing the Violin



Plonk! and another young violinist comes into being. An old, grey-haired professor sits in the corner, quietly listening to the first attempts of the young musician, whose eyes are glued to the unfamiliar black marks on the paper in front of him.

Slowly, the old professor strolls across to the piano and plays a note, which is immediately followed by a resounding crash, as the young player trips over the music stand, scattering the music far and wide. After collecting up the music and giving his apologies to the professor (who is by now almost asleep), he continues his pathetic efforts, but unfortunately his luck is out, and he makes every possible mistake. By the end of the lesson he is fed up, and the professor seems pleased when the young musician disappears down the dark corridor on his way home.

Nevertheless, it is the beginning . . .

I. A. (3⁶)

"Sounding Brass"

I have often been asked the question "Why did you take up such an obscure instrument as the euphonium?" The answer is that I did not so much take it up, as have it thrust upon me, for at the age of nine, I was invited to join a Salvation Army Boys' Band. I was given a cornet and a few preliminary instructions from my father, who was then playing the trombone, and left very largely to make my own way. I commenced playing with the band about two months later, first of all as Second Cornet, then First Cornet and, finally, Solo Cornet. I can remember now the bitter tears I shed when the Band Leader suggested to me that I might be of more use to the band if I could play the euphonium. It seemed to me then an ugly great monster, and I loathed the idea. But my revulsion was soon overcome, and I discovered that I was more suited to that instrument, both technically and artistically, than to any other.

Is it difficult to play? All musical instruments require much patient practice, and individual aptitude counts for a great deal. Yet it is, perhaps, true to say that, in the initial stages of learning, the brass instruments are among the most unrewarding. The production of a pure note is the essential requirement.

A pure sound is a beautiful thing and well worth the long hours of practice it demands. Young players often become dazzled

by acrobatic exhibitions of technique, and are often almost blinded to the real aesthetic value of a pure sound and an unembellished melody. To such people the hours of slow scale practice, designed to develop tone, become tedious.

I was encouraged by my parents to persevere with my practising, and later to join the National Band Course organized for young musicians in the Salvation Army. In a spacious eighteenth century mansion, 120 boys, between the ages of 12 and 18, are not only taught the technical aspects of playing and theory by leading Salvation Army musicians, but also, by practical demonstrations and lectures, are given a glimpse into ideals of musicianship. The ultimate aim of the course is that the boys should dedicate their talent to the glory of God. I attended the course for a number of years as a student, and last year I was invited to attend as a member of the staff.

Having mastered the preliminary difficulties in playing the instrument, it is desirable to join a combination. Learning to observe the conductor's beat; blending with one's fellows; developing a quiet and efficient way of handling one's instrument, are just a few of the things which go to make an experienced member of an ensemble.

As for solo performances, the player is not without nerves. Unfortunately, of all the nervous symptoms produced by the adrenal gland, the brass player seems to be hampered by the greatest number of them! Pianists have to control only a temporary shaking, but brass players suffer from dry mouths, irregular breathing and tensed facial muscles as well! Many of these symptoms can be overcome by experience, but apprehension before a performance is an irrepressible ogre. Broadcasts or recordings are quite the worst ordeal. The appearance of the red light, or the switch going on, causes a terrified sinking feeling in the abdomen. But when the performance commences, it is soon forgotten in the sheer artistic exhilaration of expressing oneself through a musical instrument.

Brahms said "the language of music is more effective than the spoken word, because it is more direct". I have found that all my study of music has opened up for me a new world, in which every part of my life has a place and every emotion has a just expression. But I can correspondingly communicate this world only in terms of music. I work to that end.

P. B. W.

Scientific Work



As in other fields of study, work in science is largely what the particular student makes it: the attitude to work, and the extent of interest in it, can either combine work with enjoyment, so that the work gives pleasure and satisfaction in itself, or make work a tiresome drudgery. But the more deeply any subject is studied, the more absorbing it becomes—this is certainly as

true in science as in the arts. The more one learns, the more fascinating it can become to learn, and the less one bothers, the more dull it becomes to work.

It should not be thought that science leaves the emotions entirely latent. Any worthwhile work must provide creative satisfaction, and the two sides of science can give this essential: for theory, the mastery of some abstract concept, or the completion of a well-considered essay, or the clear-sighted solution of a problem, may fulfil this need; yet in addition there is satisfaction to be gained when the precipitate appears in a test tube, when the results plot into a straight line, when the nerve is clearly unravelled. Science, almost as a challenge, offers unlimited scope for achievement, and each achievement can give a personal, creative satisfaction, the value of which is enhanced, rather than otherwise, by proceeding through the strict rationality of the scientific method. The growing crystal, the smooth functioning of well-set apparatus, the cleanly dissected blood system, all can have a beauty that stimulates an emotional, a purely aesthetic, pleasure.

The fields of science, thus, provide full range for intellectual development, for self-expression, and expansion, not cramping, of the personality. That the scientist's imagination is developed along different channels to those of an arts student does not mean that it is stunted, for, though within a more rigid framework, flexibility and imagination are both required and developed none the less. To reach any real depth of understanding of scientific concepts, to appreciate any scientific work, requires as intelligent and trained use of the mind as any piece of, say, literary criticism, while the practice of logical thought is most certainly induced by work in science.

The diversity of matter causes its study to be divided, though the fields of all sections of science tend to overlap and merge, dealing each with different aspects of the fundamental unity of matter and energy. Physics studies the physical properties and interrelations of matter and energy. Clarity of thought and precision of definition are required for the exactness which is essential in physics. The practical work in the physics laboratory is largely concerned with measurement, which, under controlled conditions, is used to determine a constant or prove some equation or law; sometimes a series of operations is carried out to find the relationship between physical properties, and graphical methods are very often used to express results. Correct interpretation of observations, involving too an appreciation of the error which each operation is liable to introduce into the final result, and so of the accuracy to be expected of an experiment, and an understanding of the theoretical background to the experiment, are of great importance for useful practical work. The physicist is trained to become skilled both in the use of elaborate apparatus and in simple construction of apparatus. Thus practical work in physics can provide excellent

training in experimentation, so that thought may lead to rational manipulation, and this be followed by accurate observation to feed again the mental processes.

The work of Physics overlaps that of Chemistry, which studies the elements and their behaviour and combinations. Work in chemistry falls into three main sections; the general laws and fundamental conceptions comprise physical chemistry, which includes the theory of the structure of the atom and the electronic theory of valency, explaining the chemical behaviour of elements. These form the foundations on which a comprehension of the unity of chemistry must be based, the essential framework without which the coherent and systematic patterns of inorganic and organic chemistry cannot be appreciated. The major part of chemical practical work involves analysis, but preparations of substances and other operations take a share. For successful results, analytical work should induce and develop the habits of accuracy and care, and the need of confirmation of a result, as, for example, in the stepwise identifications of unknown compounds, where a slip at one point invalidates subsequent observation.

The laws of physics and chemistry contain the key to life, and their study naturally merges into the science of living organisms. Here the student is likely to find his interests held, just as the moth is caught in the spider's web, in a world of small animals with a devastating combination of arachnids and classical philology. A very wide variety of practical work is undertaken in the biological laboratories, where investigations encompass a fair range of the plant and animal commonwealths: knives and the microscope become all important instruments. Technical skill and accurate observation are demanded for successful production of the drawing which consummates most practical work.

The study of Biology helps a true evaluation of man's place in the world to be reached, a realization of his temporary nature in animal evolution, an appreciation of the universal identity of matters and the fact that the living and non-living merge and are ultimately indistinguishable. Not only is it in biological work that it is most clearly realized that the world and life of today result directly from a natural and endless chain of causation and effect, which constitutes history and evolution, but also that our knowledge is the result of a parallel process in mankind, a slow and unsteady advance of experiment, and accumulating knowledge, through history. The full significance of the past on all aspects of life is linked with the understanding, as yet of course, all too slight, of the mechanics of the intricate chemical and physical processes which constitute life.

Thus it is plain that science can provide an education no less than can the humanities: both try to produce a fuller comprehension of life, and to develop and train the body's faculties so that a fuller use may be made of it. However, so manifold is life that a profound

knowledge of many of its aspects is scarcely feasible. Hence the stress of different types of education is likely to fall on different aspects, which may tend to give a different, perhaps one-sided, picture of life.

The limitations of time, introduce, however, another danger: that attempts at a general education may lead only to a general superficiality, a shallow covering of deep ignorance, whilst specialization can give the full satisfaction of a deep knowledge and more profound understanding, even if over a limited field. Since superficiality is surely a more undesirable risk than overspecialization, it should be remembered that a scientific education need be no less full, can be equally edifying, result in a more reasonable balance, and so provide as complete a personal satisfaction as an arts course.

Natural science has overrun into fields once the philosopher's. His questions used to be "How?" and "Why?" but science is steadily answering the question "How?" in such a way that the question "Why?" in its old sense must be recognized as invalid, and only the presumptuous can pretend to offer an answer. But the question "Whither" has arisen: this, concerning the end as opposed to the means, is beyond the scope of science, and is the bone of the humanities.

In short, scientific work is more directly and obviously concerned with the clearing of the "foul jungles", of ignorance and of the earth, rather than with the conversion of man himself from "unwholesome desert" to fertility. These two processes of cultivation should, indeed *must*, proceed together, for they are interdependent, neither being self-sufficient, as the complementary domains of the sciences and the humanities respectively.

R. J. F.

What of "The Humanities"?

Sir Richard Livingstone says: "Living and dealing with atoms is no preparation for living and dealing with men". The Scientist is being a *suicidal* Caliban if he turns his back on the help that a "Modernist" Prospero can give him.

We who are studying the Humanities, however, must be honest with ourselves. How far does our education fulfil the role of providing these moral perspectives of enabling us to "see life steadily, and see it whole"?

When Mr. J. P. Corbett, an Oxford philosopher, stated some months ago, in "The Listener", his bitter disillusionment about the value of the Humanities, he caused much consternation. He examined the Arts subjects—history, economics, language and literature studies, and philosophy—and came to the conclusion that "we humanists have a choice to make. We can go on thinking and teaching as before to a dwindling minority of students, deny the majority any contact with the substance of our tradition, and wash our hands of the problems of the world. Or we can resolve to make

that tradition available to the new kind of scientific undergraduate at whatever sacrifice of its old forms and efforts ”.

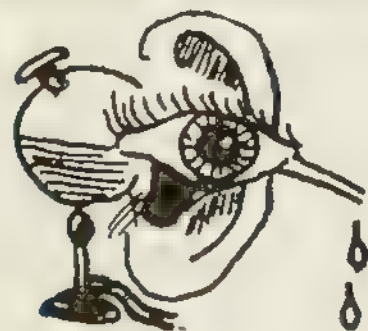
This obviously shows an alert and self-castigating attitude diametrically opposed to the bombastic self-inflation of scientist and modernist such as we find in this school. Mr. Corbett's objections, too, force us to reconsider the stress and intention of our humanistic studies. In the studies of history, literature, and philosophy, he claims in effect that the introduction of the precise and categorical scientific approach has diverted the intention of these studies away from the larger abstractions of life towards “super-subtle analyses of mainly artificial problems”. There are obviously extreme examples of this phenomenon to be found, but the grafting of the scientific method on to the liberal humanities seems all too often to have produced little more than a rather clique-ish academicism, which has differentiated the arts studies from the “culture”-thirsty scientist *and from each other* more than ever before.

This sad situation has arisen from the same bigoted attitude which makes the modernist regard the scientist as an ignorant uneducated peasant. It betrays a general inflexibility on the part of the modernist to lower his intricate studies from that exalted but nebulous sphere where he basks in effulgent intellectualism. It is the same attitude which has prompted hundreds of poor little poems about the inability to write anything except poor little poetry. It is the attitude which will lead us to see through a glass, alas! more darkly.

And yet this corrupt outlook is by no means universal. A study of the *minutiae* of history can be united with an awareness of historical perspective. (And is not Mr. Corbett's claim for history to “explain the world around you” just like that, a little over-simplified?) Men like Rowse, Barraclough and Collingwood bear witness to a pre-occupation with larger abstractions. Lord Russell gloriously wends his stately way amidst the squabbles of the linguistic analysers. Literature matches the miners-for-double-meanings with critic-philosophers of the stamp of Eliot, Allen Tate and Jacques Maritain.

M. D. K.

A Reconciliation



Much has been heard recently about the need for more science students in the next few years to keep this country in the forefront of technical developments. To provide these people, grammar school and university education has reached a degree of intense specialization hitherto unknown. Various schemes have been put forward to remedy this in the early stages of education, but what of the scientist in later life? Industrial concerns and business houses rarely encourage their employees to seek further interests than those on which their work depends.

Now, however, two factors have evolved to change this attitude. Firstly, as industrial and commercial techniques become more and more scientific, so the demand for scientists, both pure and applied, to fill managerial and executive posts has increased. Secondly, and as a direct result of this, the availability of technical experts has decreased, and men and women with arts degrees who have intelligent minds yet little scientific knowledge are required to fill the posts left vacant and to work hand in hand with scientists.

To bring this about, a considerable degree of readjustment is required. The old rivalries and petty squabbles between scientists and humanists must cease forthwith. Each must regard the other as an indispensable ally. This can only happen if the humanist believes that his opposite number is examining a problem on its broadest basis, and not from a narrow, specialist viewpoint, and if the scientist believes that the other has a genuine understanding of technical problems.

No longer can the humanist privately regard himself as the "cultural leaven in the Philistine lump". Culture is not only the preserve of the arts man: it comes from an understanding of all views of life. Neither may the scientist look upon the humanist as a parasite who must be financially supported, and yet does no useful job of work. These ideas are a result of our early specialization system which demands the almost complete segregation of the present-day Newton from the contemporary Shakespeare.

The faults in our present educational system are a result of the differences between science and the arts. Fundamentally, however, what are these differences? The scientist's first job is to ask questions. Why is one metal flexible and another brittle? Why should one mammal have warm blood, and another cold? What makes the earth move round the sun? Having obtained answers, he classifies them as far as possible. The trends of his classifications allow him to predict the behaviour in other cases. This is the fundamental idea of science: Observation, Classification, Deduction.

But surely the student of English literature, whom I will take as an example, follows a similar line of study. He also asks questions. Why does Sheridan emphasize Mrs. Malaprop's strange way of speech? Who does Mr. Polly represent? What effect has D. H. Lawrence had on our modern literature? The classification of this knowledge is less obvious and takes place largely in the mind of the student. It is still very important. Authorship, literary criticism or journalism may take the place of the hypotheses of the pure scientist, or the prototypes of the engineer. No matter which, the series is familiar, and can be discerned in the work of the historian, economist or linguist.

Both these men, scientist and humanist, need a very deep understanding of human nature. The former, because he is a very powerful man. Not only can he cause mass destruction and human

annihilation, but he has a profound influence on the day-to-day lives of those around him. The latter because the people whom he has studied are humans who wrote on human subjects and because his own work is directly concerned with human ideas and sentiments.

We see, then, that there is no fundamental reason why these two cultures should appear so diverse, or why they should be so rigidly separated to the detriment of those concerned.

SIXTH FORM SCIENTIST.

General Science Test No. 218

(Compiled by J. McH. Carew-Cutt
in aid of the East Grinstead Teddy Boys Rest Centre)

Candidates should write on three sides of the paper only and should use as little ink as possible in answering question 5. Answers to the different sections should be given up separately, but candidates should try hard before giving up.

SECTION A

1. Write short notes on the following:
 - (a) A piece of blotting paper.
 - (b) A half-eaten slice of toast.
 - (c) A cauliflower.
2. Comment on and amend the following, where necessary:
 - (a) *Acceleration due to gravity* is a form of nervous dyspepsia, speedily relieved by applying Newton's Laws of Motion with a mustard bath.
 - (b) *A Light Year* is one in which income tax worries have been a minimum.
 - (c) *Surface Tension* is caused by needles which insist on floating on the surface of a liquid.
 - (d) *Hardness of water* is the result of continuous deposition of cigarette ends down the sink.
 - (e) *Differential calculus* is a scheme demanding equal pay for women.

SECTION B

3. What are the reactions of Liberace on the following:
 - (a) Marilyn Monroe.
 - (b) Jack Spot.
 - (c) Gilbert Harding.

4. Define "power" and discuss the heating effect of a current.

A kettle, fitted with a 100 watt heater, is filled with 500 c.c. water and boiled for seven minutes. Neglecting effects due to variations in the specific heat of water, write a short dissertation on the relative merits of Lyon's Quick Brew and Typhoo Edgelets tea. (Under no circumstances can "Espresso" candidates attempt this question).

SECTION C

(For candidates living south of the Wash)

5. To an optically active substance A, is added 20 c.c. of NaOH solution and 5 c.c. of Chanel No. 5. A frog's left leg, the eye of a mongoose, and 2.47 gms. of stardust are then introduced, carefully stirring. The mixture is boiled in a cauldron on two moonless nights, the experimenter walking seven times round the pot chanting "Black precipitate". A solid B highly explosive and with red polka dots is formed. What went wrong?

6. How may the following be obtained from readily available starting materials?

(a) Iso-butyl alcohol.

(b) Prime Bola.

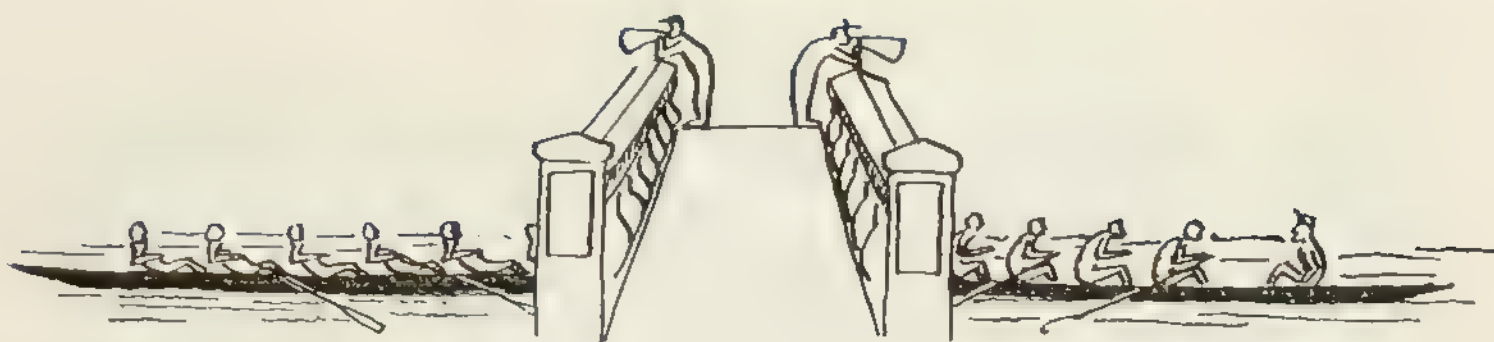
(c) £5 notes.

(Full details on how to enter the above contest may be obtained from your family grocer. The answers will be published in next month's issue, together with the name of the winning candidate, who will be provided with a free pass to Hackney Wick greyhound track for the next six months).

D. C. G.

Illustrations to Supplement by P. Eisenegger.

END OF SUPPLEMENT



Boat Club

This year the Club has been fortunate enough to move to the Ibis Boathouse at Chiswick. The result of this transfer is that the 1st and 2nd VIIIs are now rowing on the Tideway proper. Both crews are now able to paddle greater distances without obstruction from locks, although the worries of the coxes are increased with the larger amount of river traffic. We also enjoy the services of a first-class boatman.

Throughout the Autumn and Spring terms both VIIIs have been training twice a week, and have covered a distance of approximately 400 miles. Before the Senior Head, two training races were arranged with the Old Boys VIII and Ibis 1st VIII, of which the 1st VIII won the first and lost the second. Both crews have shown excellent form, and there are prospects of a good season ahead.

The beginning of the rowing season started with the Senior Head of the River, and Schools' Head. The School crews' final positions are shown below, and in connection with this, I should like to thank P. J. Creed for his invaluable assistance as reserve for the 1st VIII. The 2nd VIII must also be congratulated on the performance they put up in the Schools' Head, and especially G. W. Salmon who took over stroking at short notice, together with M. E. Bradford as reserve.

I am grateful to D. J. Restrict for his hard work as Secretary, to Messrs. Percy, Keevil, Willatt and Baber for their admirable coaching, and to Mr. Browning for the relentless and untiring work he has put into the Club, which I am sure will show effect next term in the league races and regattas.

A. J. FEWKES, *Captain of Boats.*

CREWS' MAKE-UP, 1956-57

1st VIII

Bow, J. P. Glass; 2, G. A. L. Neale; 3, A. N. Simpson; 4, R. L. Harrison; 5, A. J. Fewkes; 6, N. F. Barnes; 7, D. J. Restrict; *Str.*, A. R. Freeman; *Cox*, D. P. Gilby.

2nd VIII

Bow, D. Ridge; 2, T. Long; 3, S. Wadleigh; 4, R. E. Wilby; 5, C. G. Ryan; 6, G. W. Salmon; 7, D. J. Whitehead; *Str.*, P. J. Creed; *Cox*, M. J. B. Gray.

RACE RESULTS

23rd March Tideway Head of the River. Mortlake-Putney. $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles.
1st VIII entered. Finished 131 out of 280 crews. Time 21 mins. 22 secs.

27nd March Schools Head of the River. Hammersmith-Putney. $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles.
1st VIII finished 26th out of 79 crews. Time 7 mins. 53 secs.
2nd VIII finished 49th out of 79 crews. Time 8 mins. 8 secs.

Both crews finished two places higher than in the previous year.

Basketball

The two School teams have each played three matches this season so far, and of these the first team won one and lost two, while the second team lost their three. One of the greatest handicaps we suffer from is always having to play on away courts, owing to the small size of our own gymnasium, so that we are always subject to strange surroundings and sometimes difficult playing conditions, which give our opponents an initial advantage. The teams are also unfortunate in the fact that they have no tall players. In the first team, Hunt has helped by some excellent jumping, while Healey has played well consistently and has been a useful shot. Inaccurate shooting this year has been our weakness; general field work, especially in defence, has been quite good. The second team this year were inexperienced in match play, except for Churchland, the captain, who was often a tower of strength to them, although they were often outplayed. These young players should, however, make a very useful foundation for the club next season. On behalf of our teams, I thank Mr. Thomas for his interest and hard work in guiding and training us.

J. GLEESON, *Captain of Basketball.*

TEAMS' MAKE-UP

1st Team: J. Gleeson** (Captain), N. Healey*, M. Hunt**, G. Charlesworth, B. Evans, J. Sandham, T. Treadwell.

2nd Team: J. Churchland (Captain), J. Harris, D. Semlyen, B. Pead, J. Adams, M. Read, A. Fuller, M. Ewer, G. Benfield, S. Whittam.

MATCH RESULTS

(All matches were played away)

1st Team *v.* R.A.F. Halton. Lost 33-60.

2nd Team *v.* R.A.F. Halton. Lost 6-27.

1st Team *v.* St. Dunstan's College. Lost 13-17.

2nd Team *v.* St. Dunstan's College. Lost 18-41.

1st Team *v.* Eltham College. Won 24-20.

2nd Team *v.* Eltham College. Lost 11-26.

**denote colours reawarded.

*denote colours awarded.

HOUSE COMPETITION

Joblings won the Senior House Basketball Competition by defeating Hendersons by 11 points to 6 points in the final.

Boxing

CAPTAIN'S REPORT

The Boxing Club has enjoyed a less successful season this year, but this in no way reflects unfavourably on the fitness and skill of the team members. With the departure last year of a number of very able and experienced boxers the majority of the team consisted of young and inexperienced boys. The effect of this was particularly noticeable in the first match of the season against the City of London School, where despite the excellent efforts of A. D. Freeman, R. P. Reiss, P. Mitchenere and P. Littlewood, the match was drawn.

The match against Merchant Taylors' School produced a more satisfactory result and the School team, particularly J. D. Harris, P. G. Boseley and G. E. Strange, performed with great credit.

Although the match against St. Paul's School was lost by a wide margin, most of the contest were very close indeed. M. J. Burman, M. H. Karger, J. D. Harris and A. D. Freeman boxed extremely well and G. E. Strange knocked his opponent out in the third round.

The team to visit Brighton College lacked many of our more experienced boxers. Harris and Freeman showed good form, Karger and G. A. Whittam boxed strongly, while H. A. Mercer put up a very good performance against an older and stronger boy.

The season ended with a win against Wimbledon College in which all members of the team showed improved fitness and skill, Freeman, Harris and Karger in particular boxing well and punching strongly.

Although the season has had its disappointments, I feel sure that the experience gained this year will lay the foundations for a very successful season next year. In conclusion I would like to thank Mr. Hewson for his enthusiastic and hard work in the organization and training of the team.

Colours have been awarded as follows:

Ribbon Colours: G. Benfield, P. G. Boseley, M. J. Burman, J. Coombes, G. H. Evans, R. Hesselberger, M. H. Karger, P. Littlewood, H. A. Mercer, P. Mitchenere, R. P. Reiss, C. Webster.

Half Colours: A. Brown, J. D. Harris, G. A. Whittam.

Full Colours: A. D. Freeman, P. Stewart, G. E. Strange.

P. STEWART, *Captain*.

HOUSE BOXING COMPETITION RESULTS

Upper School. Winners: Calverts; Runners-up, Hendersons.

Individual winners: Dunn (H), Ritchie (H), Littlewood (C), Wright (R), Hampson (J), Karger (J), Lane (S), Burt (C), Green (H), Davidson (S), Henry (R), Wells (C), Weston (S), Robbins (R), Geer (J), Read (S), Benfield (H), Harris (R), Hesselberger (M).

Lower School. Winners: Calverts; Runners-up, Strouts.

Individual winners: Kearton (C), Bradford (M), Lewis (M), Antrobus (J), Tysman (M), Howse (S), Douglas-Turner (S), Davies (C), Ebel (S), Ratcliffe (S), Herbert (H), Metcalfe (R), Shillabeer (R), Shrine (R).

Chess

CLUB REPORT

At the beginning of the Autumn Term the committee (A. E. Fuller, B. L. Robinson, J. H. Yeomans and M. J. Tarlow) set about strengthening the Club. The Lower School Chess Club, thanks to Mr. Welbourne's enthusiasm, enjoys a large membership, but many boys on entering the Upper School find many other interests to claim their attention, so that the Upper School Club has never yet enjoyed the full advantage of this. The committee decided accordingly that the ties between the two Clubs ought to be strengthened, and it took measures to encourage Junior matches



BOXING COLOURS, 1956-7

Back Row: M. H. KARGER, M. J. RITCHIE, D. A. DAVIDSON, M. F. BURMAN.

Second Row: H. C. BURT, J. COOMBS, H. A. MERCER, J. R. OWEN, G. WEBSTER.

Third Row: P. G. BOSELEY, G. H. N. EVANS, R. P. REISS, R. E. INGLETON, P. MITCHENERE, P. LITTLEWOOD.

Seated: G. J. BARKER-BENFIELD, G. A. R. WHITTAM, G. E. F. STRANGE, P. STEWART (*Captain*), A. D. K. FREEMAN, J. D. HARRIS, R. W. HESSELBERGER, R. F. DUNN, K. A. FLOWERS.



"H.M.S. PINAFORE" — THE COMPANY

with other schools in which potential future members of the Upper School Chess team might gain experience.

Later in the term, through pressure of other work, A. E. Fuller resigned the Captaincy, being replaced by B. L. Robinson, while J. H. Yeomans became Honorary Secretary.

A very enjoyable Lightning Tournament was held after School one Friday, in which first and second places were gained by Rees of 4²⁹ and Flower of 3⁶ respectively.

The Spring Term has started with an "all-play-all" section competition; 25 entries were received and by half-term Stoker, Hampson, Rees, Birdsey and Ramsey won through to the Final. From this and the Lightning Tournament, members of the School team were barred in order to encourage more entries. A "ladder" tournament will conclude the term's activities.

These competitions, with the stimulus of prizes provided from the entrance fees, have certainly produced an increase in enthusiasm and, although membership is still not large, the standard of play has definitely risen, so that we should be able to look forward to next season with confidence.

TEAM REPORT

After a long run of very successful seasons, the inevitable setback has occurred. Potentially, we still have a strong team, but, for one reason or another, we have not played more than twice at full strength. But this misfortune has had the compensation that it has been necessary to bring in new and younger players, who, it is hoped, will benefit from the experience next season. Our record is better than it seems when compared with the glittering successes of the last half-dozen years. So far we have played twelve matches, won six, lost four and drawn two, and are lying second in the Finchley Schools Chess League. The regular team has consisted of A. E. Fuller, B. L. Robinson, J. H. Yeomans, J. K. A. Bennett, L. Chin and P. A. Levi. M. J. Tarlow, L. Hart, S. P. Chalfen, L. L. Hampson, D. Selwyn, J. Tarlow and E. Cohen have also played.

Great satisfaction has been given by the Headmaster's sanction of the award of a Chess Tie to regular members of the team. This distinction has been conferred on A. E. Fuller, B. L. Robinson, J. H. Yeomans, and J. K. A. Bennett, of whom special mention should be made as a most consistent player in his first full season.

If any optimism over next season's results is justified in the event, this will be due almost entirely to the enthusiasm, energy and originality of the Captain, B. L. Robinson, and the Hon. Sec., J. H. Yeomans. In conclusion, the Club is once more indebted to Miss Saville and her staff for their excellent teas.

A. W. G.

Cross-country

This year's team repeated last year's excellent form, and maintained for the second year their record of coming either first or second in every match, sometimes out of as many as thirty teams from all over the Home Counties.

Out of six major races, we won the Highgate Harriers' Schools' Race, and came second in the rest. That we were not first in all six may be attributed to the following factors:

- (i) We have had too many very strenuous fixtures, instead of confining ourselves to a few of the most important.
- (ii) The team has no "depth". Apart from the seven or eight very keen runners who have between them constituted the first team, the others are not prepared to maintain the intensive training without which success is impossible.
- (iii) Unavoidable circumstances have caused the partial disruption of "pack" training.

The most encouraging result was our second place by only six points to Watford G.S. in the Ranelagh Harriers' Schools' Race, reckoned the most important race of the season.

The junior team ran well, but again has little "depth". If this is remedied next season, with half the first team still at school, we can win every match.

The following ran for the senior team:—Strange, Vogler, Littlewood, Turner, Holland, Carmody, Cattle, Jones, Kelton, Ogden, Evans, Clements, Denyer, Cornwel-Smith, Winterton. And for the junior team:—Simons, O'Dell, Smith, Green, Gibbs, Peterkin, Coombes, Winney, Birdsey.

I should like to thank Mr. Goater for his enthusiastic support and advice. He is the only school coach I know who regularly runs with, and pushes hard, his pack. Thanks also to Strange for his work as Secretary and Vice-Captain. J. A. VOGLER, *Captain*.

RESULTS

17th October	v. William Ellis School. School: seniors 1st, juniors 2nd.
27th October	Inter-Schools Race (Queen's Park Harriers). School 1st (6 teams).
10th November	Inter-Schools Race (R.G.S. Guildford). School 2nd. (30 teams).
17th November	v. Shaftesbury Harriers v. Christ College School. School 2nd.
1st December	Inter-Schools Race (Highgate Harriers). School 1st (11 teams).
12th December	v. Harrow County School. School: seniors 1st, juniors 1st.
15th December	Inter-Schools Race (Polytechnic Harriers). School 2nd (15 teams).
23rd January	v. Emanuel v. R.G.S. High Wycombe. School: seniors 2nd, juniors 2nd.
26th January	Inter-Schools Race (John Lyon School). School 1st (6 teams).
2nd February	Inter-Schools Race (Ranelagh Harriers). Schools 2nd (25 teams).
16th February	Inter-Schools Race (Southgate Harriers). School 2nd (9 teams).
16th March	Inter-Schools Race (Queen's Park Harriers). School 2nd (35 teams).

Fives

The 1st IV can look back on a very successful and rewarding season, having won seven matches and lost four matches. The team has played very well together, and its average standard has shown a considerable improvement on last year's. We have no individual player of the skill of last year's champion, Stark, but, since Fives is very much a team game, this has not been a disadvantage.

D. J. Smith and Purvis have had slightly more success as a pair than Gordon and Pollak, but although the two pairs have widely differing styles, each has developed an excellent understanding. Both the more orthodox combination of Smith and Purvis and the instinctive cohesion of Gordon and Pollak have brought remarkably few misunderstandings, and this is the real test of a partnership.

The 2nd IV has only played one match to date; unfortunately it has not yet been possible to arrange matches against either the masters or the Old Boys. Drewry, the Captain, and R. W. Thompson have both played very creditably for the 1st IV. Udell has worked hard and practised frequently, and his keenness will, no doubt, be rewarded next season. His reliable partner, completing the 2nd IV, has been Robinson, who should enjoy similar success next year.

Our hopes of forming a Colts IV have, fortunately, been fulfilled, and their match against U.C.S. Colts will ensure that next year's 2nd IV is not entirely without match experience.

Owing, perhaps, to the large number of fixtures we have had, the interest in Fives of the School itself has mounted. There are still, however, many people who dismiss Fives as an "easy" game, lacking in variety and requiring little skill or stamina. On the contrary, Fives is a much more complicated game than it appears; only by playing it is its true character discovered. One has only to come up against the fluent power and ease with which the St. Dunstan's and Whitgift teams overwhelmed and exhausted us to realize that Fives is a game of beauty and speed.

We have been more than a little affected during matches by the size and speed of the courts in which we have played. When, for example, we played U.C.S. away we won by only one point, yet we defeated the same team in our own courts by 103 points! Our middle court compares very favourably with most others we have met: it allows fast, open play, but unfortunately both the outside courts fall well below a respectable standard.

We are pleased to record that, in every match except two, we have improved upon our corresponding performance of last season, especially against Merchant Taylors', who beat us comfortably last year.

In conclusion I should like to offer the thanks of us all to Mr. Sanderson for his help and guidance during this our busiest term.

R. D. P.

RESULTS

1st IV

Sat., 1st December	v. Old Haberdashers'	(H)	Won	141-132
Sat., 26th January	v. U.C.S.	(A)	Won	126-125
Wed., 30th January	v. Whitgift School	(A)	Lost	86-177
Sat., 2nd February	v. St. Paul's School	(A)	Won	161-140
Sat., 9th February	v. Merchant Taylors	(H)	Won	164-132
Sat., 23rd February	v. Old Haberdashers'	(H)	Lost	139-147
Wed., 27th February	v. St. Dunstan's College	(A)	Lost	65-180
Sat., 2nd March	v. U.C.S.	(H)	Won	181-78
Sat., 9th March	v. Bank of England	(A)	Lost	66-105
Wed., 13th March	v. St. Paul's School	(H)	Won	171-120
Sat., 16th March	v. Alleyn's School	(H)	Won	170-143

2nd IV

Sat., 16th February	v. U.C.S. 2nd IV	(H)	Won	172-73
---------------------	------------------	-----	-----	--------

Colts IV

Sat., 2nd March	v. U.C.S. Colts IV	(A)	Lost	118-158
-----------------	--------------------	-----	------	---------

Colours have been re-awarded to R. Purvis, and new awards go to D. J. Smith, A. Gordon and P. M. Pollak.

Teams: 1st IV: Pollak, Smith, D., Purvis (Capt.), Gordon.

2nd IV: Drewry (Capt.), Thompson, Udell, Robinson.

Colts IV: Udell (Capt.), Benfield, Allen, Weston.

Shooting

During the Autumn Term, 1956, the team contested five matches, winning three and only narrowly losing the other two.

The standard was generally higher than that of last year, a fact indicated by the team's score and position in the N.S.R.A. competition for the Staniforth Cup. These were 772 (last year 745) and twelfth (last year fifty-third) respectively. Noteworthy in this match were "possibles" by Cattle and Hay.

The Spring Team, 1957, saw the change to Country Life conditions, and the high standard of last term was maintained, a 100% record being kept in all six matches contested. However, the brilliance of the term's results was somewhat dimmed by the score in the Country Life competition itself, which, although only five points less than last year's total, could easily have been 20 points more had the team not rather unfortunately been "off form". Commendable this term have been "possibles" by FitzGerald and Webster.

The 2nd VIII has also been practising regularly, and we hope that they will provide some much-needed competition for the 1st VIII in the Summer Term.

Our thanks are due to Major Hewson, Lt. Welbourne and also "Chief" for a most enjoyable season's shooting.

1st VIII: B. M. Barber, R. Cattle, B. P. FitzGerald, C. Hay, T. Long, R. D. Munn, D. Webster, and J. Winney. Colours are also awarded to the above.

2nd VIII: Dunhill, Kiniment, Mitchenere, Peterkin, Ramsay, Valentine, G. Webster, and R. Winney.

B. M. BARBER, *Captain.*

Tennis

This term a great emphasis has been placed on the importance of fitness. Training sessions have been held every Tuesday in the gym for prospective members of next term's teams. Besides this, a handicap ladder tournament has been held and this provided some keen competition. The aim of this tournament is to enable pairs to practice together and, at the same time, to gain experience in match play. The handicaps imposed encourage the weaker players and also force the better players to take more care over their stroke production. It is hoped that this will produce steadier all-round play next term.

Although several members of last year's teams have left, the prospects for the coming season remain good. The standard of play is higher than it has been for some time, and there is a marked improvement in the play of some of the younger players.

On behalf of the tennis club I should like to take this opportunity of thanking Mr. Sexton for all the hard work and attention which he has put into the organization of tennis. I should also like to congratulate Eisenegger on his appointment as Secretary and to thank him for all the assistance he has given me.

J. M. ROBSON, *Captain.*

House Notes

CALVERTS

Having won both the Crossman and the Dunton Shields at the close of the Summer Term, the House started the new school year with a considerable reputation to maintain. We started well by winning the Upper School Boxing Competition, but finished the term with rather disappointing results in both the Upper and Lower School Work and Conduct Shields. In the Spring Term the position was greatly improved by our success in the Rugby competitions—winning all three, a magnificent effort by all those concerned; and our Cross-country success, due largely to the resounding victory of the senior team led by Littlewood. (But I feel that this success does not obviate the need for a greater effort on the work side from everyone).

I must congratulate Goodman on his appointment as House Recorder and wish Tarlow, his predecessor, the best of success.

Finally I must thank both Mr. Dudderidge and Mr. Hickman for their close interest and support in all House activities, and the House Vice-Captain, Goldman, for his great assistance in the smooth and efficient running of the House.

D. WEBSTER, *Captain.*

JOBLINGS

Our effort for the remainder of the year may be summed up in the famous quotation: "Aut Caesar aut nullus." Our record so far has been neither discouraging nor distinguished, and it is only with that "all or nothing" principle before us that we may raise ourselves from our present mediocrity.

It seems a pity that the thoughtlessness (or is it apathy?) of a few miscreants can mar the fine efforts of many; but this has most certainly been the case. Our second position in the Upper School Work and Conduct Competition might easily have been a first position, and in the Lower School, too, our placing might have been very different with improved conduct.

A keen House spirit has dominated the sporting contests and has in many ways been rewarded. Both Senior and Junior Rugby teams went down in fierce

struggles in their respective finals. The Senior Basket-ball team did extremely well to win the competition, thanks mainly to Gleeson, Treadwell and Rivkine. Our boxing and athletic fortunes have been disappointing, but have inspired us to greater efforts in our stronger fields.

Let us then remember that the first position is always our aim, and I am confident that, if those who have so far held us back could produce a little determination, if our academic performances are maintained and our fine sporting spirit persists, this is well within our reach.

I should like to thank all who have given service to the House; particularly to those who worked to make the House party the success it undoubtedly was. Thanks are due to Scofield, as a capable Vice-Captain, to Fitzgerald, as a patient and efficient recorder, and, of course, to Mr. Barling and Mr. Nicholas who, as always, have maintained a lively interest and given a guiding hand to all House affairs.

J. G. WESSON, *Captain*.

HENDERSONS

Except for a few isolated sporting events, namely Basket-ball, Cross-country, and to a lesser extent Boxing, the House has done badly so far this year. This has been due, I think, to the apathy of the majority of the House and the bad conduct of several members far outweighing the efforts of a few. This apathy has been shown on three occasions. First, the boxing competition, where, although we did reasonably well, we had far fewer entries than any other House, the measure of success being due to most of those boys who entered reaching and winning their finals. Second, the response to the athletics standards was poor, some boys not attempting anything and few attempting more than two events. Third, the response to the House Tea from members of the Upper Fifth and Lower Sixth was extremely disappointing.

It has become almost a custom of the House to win the Upper School Work and Conduct Shield, but with the new points system, this shield can no longer be won by obtaining work points, because the conduct points are now the deciding factor in the final result. Unless the House redeems itself—appeals for better conduct to date have produced the exact opposite—it cannot be that they will ever win either this or the Dunton Shield. Members of the House in the Lower School have no reason for complacency, for their conduct in general is as bad as any other house, and apathy is beginning to show itself even in the Third Form.

In the Rugby competitions, the teams had bad luck, and obtained no points towards the Crossman Shield, and in both senior and junior it was very difficult to find 15 players who knew anything about the game at all. The Cross-country, on the other hand, was encouraging—we were second to a formidable Calverts team. The Basket-ball competition produced good results, the senior team being runners-up and the junior team having won both games to date.

Congratulations are due to R. J. Farrand, M. D. Kustow, and P. J. Stoddard on winning open scholarships to Oxford and Cambridge. I should like to thank Healey, the Vice-Captain, for doing as much as is humanly possible for the House, and also Kustow, the recorder. Finally I must thank Mr. Hewson for having patience with a House which is at present offering him little reward for the work he does.

A. E. FULLER, *Captain*.

MEADOWS

I should like to start by thanking all those boys who supported the House party, and particularly those who were concerned with the organization of it.

The year so far has not been an outstandingly successful one for the House, our positions at the end of the Autumn Term again showing our lack of any really outstanding athletes.

As last year, the Lower School members have brought about one of the few successes, winning the Lower School Boxing, together with Strouts.

In the Upper School, we were convincingly beaten by Calverts in both sections of the Rugby, while in the Senior Basket-ball competition we were narrowly beaten by Hendersons.

As far as work and conduct is concerned, the Easter Term has shown an improvement in the behaviour of boys, particularly in the Lower School. But in view of our lack of success in sports, this improvement must be maintained by every boy in the House.

I should particularly like to thank Sanders for his organization of the House sporting affairs and his support in all other matters, and Valdar, for his able and conscientious captaincy of the Lower School members.

Finally, I should like to express my gratitude to Mr. Crossman and Mr. Carrington for their unceasing support throughout the year.

A. P. DORMAN, *Captain.*

RUSSELLS

In the last house notes a general improvement was reported after the House's slump of early last year following a string of successes. This welcome change continued throughout the Autumn Term at the end of which Russells had risen to third place in the Dunton Shield Competition. This achievement was mainly due to a high standard in both sections of the school in work and conduct.

During the Spring and Summer Terms, however, where sport plays a more prominent part, our efforts in work and conduct and enthusiasm in athletic competitions will have to be further increased to offset our lack of much real talent. This deficiency has shown itself in the various competitions so far, when we have often been knocked out in the early rounds or have occupied only an average position, as in Boxing. The Sevens competition proved a notable exception when, under Ohrenstein's able captaincy, the team reached the final to be beaten by Calverts by the odd try. In the Junior Cross-country, too, we did well, winning the event with Simons and O'Dell first and second respectively. The Senior Cross-country team suffered a serious setback when Vogler was injured and forced to scratch.

In another sphere of activity, the annual House party was again a great success and was well attended.

In conclusion, I should like to record my gratitude to J. A. Vogler, the Vice-Captain, R. B. Pringle, following in his brother's footsteps as House Recorder, and the other house officials for their hard work and support; and above all to Mr. Knight for his continued interest in all matters concerning the House.

D. J. RESTRICK, *Captain.*

STROUTS

At the end of the Autumn Term, Strouts House had made a good start by coming first and second in the Upper and Lower School Work and Conduct Shield Competitions. For all-round activities, represented by the Dunton Shield, the House was heading the points list.

In sporting activities, the Lower School did well in the Boxing Competition, coming first equal with Meadows, while in the Senior Competition the House finished second equal with Hendersons. As far as other sports are concerned, the House has not been outstanding, though it has not gone down without a hard fight, as some of the scores will show. Senior Rugby, 6-3 to Joblings; Senior Basket-ball, 10-8 to Hendersons; Junior Basket-ball, 12-10 to Joblings.

At present the House has a very able contingent of boys in the Fourth and Fifth Forms, who have formed the backbone of the House. They have given the House confidence for the future, and I hope they will carry on with their good work.

I am grateful to M. S. White, the Vice-Captain during the Autumn Term, to P. Stewart, the present Vice-Captain, and M. Carmody, the Recorder, for their hard work in House affairs. Last, but by no means least, I should like to thank Mr. Pask for his ardent keenness and sound advice in House matters. Thank you, sir.

A. J. FEWKES, *Captain.*

Winter Sports, 1957

It was after twenty-four hours of sleepless third-class travelling from London across France and most of Switzerland that a party of seventeen senior boys under the leadership of Major Hewson staggered from the train at Celerina early in the New Year. Celerina is quite a large village 5,900 feet above sea level, about a mile from, and 500 feet below, St. Moritz in the Italian sector of Switzerland. It is reached by a narrow-gauge railway, which alternately spirals upwards through solid rock and bursts out into the open to cross and recross a deep valley at the bottom of which plunges a wild river. It was here that we were able to glimpse for the first time the breathtaking Swiss mountain scenery.

On arrival at Celerina we were packed into a sleigh and were driven in great style to the tinkling accompaniment of bells through the main street towards the Hotel Solaria, our home for the next ten days. Here an excellent lunch was immediately set before us and was readily eaten, although some doubt was expressed concerning the etiquette relating to the consumption of spaghetti, a dish with which we were to become very familiar. The remainder of the day was spent at the Sporthaus, where we were fitted with boots and skis in order to be ready to ski the following morning.

For the purpose of ski instruction, the beginners were separated from the more experienced skiers, and lessons were begun by the Swiss Ski School. The beginners found themselves more *in* the snow than on it at first but, with practise on the nursery slopes, they gradually began to master their "stem turns", while the advanced group used the ski-lift and skied down the main run trying to perfect their "Christianias".

Throughout the greater part of our stay, the weather was well-nigh perfect. Unfortunately, it proved to be too good, for the hot sun melted the snow in the daytime, creating wet patches which turned to ice at night. These conditions not only made skiing difficult, but also treacherous, several unfortunate accidents being caused by the "patchy" surface.

Apart from skiing for four hours every day, time was also spent watching the famous Cresta run, the finish of which was only a hundred yards from the hotel. Beginning at St. Moritz, the riders hurtle head-first on their "skeletons" (steel sleds) down to Celerina at speeds of up to 80 miles per hour on a course complicated by twelve harrowing, banked bends. We were all fascinated and thrilled by this near-suicidal sport, and on two occasions were also able to see two-man bobs careering down the bob-sled run which finishes beside the Cresta.

But the climax of the holiday was reached when we attempted the 3,500 foot descent from Corviglia, a small village reached by "funiculaire" from St. Moritz. From Corviglia it was possible to look over a range of mountains and see the peaks of Italy beyond. The descent to Celerina was made in two hours and, although we

considered that, by doing away with the stops which we took for rest, we might be able to reduce our time by half, we were amazed to hear that the instructors were able to ski down in under five minutes.

Two days before we left Celerina the beginners took the test for the bronze medal of the Swiss Ski Club. All are to be congratulated on their success in this test and L. Chin deserves special mention, as he was awarded the highest mark and was presented with a souvenir badge in addition to his medal and certificate. In the evening, celebrations took the form of a magnificent dinner and a dance to which the ski instructors were invited.

The last two days passed all too quickly and it was with a certain feeling of regret that we found ourselves on the continental express bound for a rough crossing on the Channel, and finally reaching London with our experiences in Switzerland no more than a memory.

This account would not be complete without reference to the efficient and pleasant way in which Major Hewson organized the holiday and, once again, our grateful thanks must go to him for enabling the trip to be such a great success.

R. B. C.

Combined Cadet Force

BASIC SECTION

C.S.M. Wesson; Sgts. Cann, Healey, Restrict.

The three platoons of recruits made such good progress that they were able to take Part I of the Certificate "A" examination after only two terms' training. The excellent results testified to the hard work put in by the N.C.O.s.

ARMY SECTION

C.S.M. Ogden; Sgts. Barnes, Blount, Sanders, Smith, Solomons.

The variety of training within the Army Section has been a feature of the year's work.

Three platoons have trained for Part 2 of the Certificate "A" examination, in which excellent results were achieved. Two post-Certificate "A" platoons, under the supervision of Regular Army Warrant Officers, have had a most interesting course on instructional technique, and should provide a body of trained N.C.O.s for next year. A day spent on the open range has added much to their experience. The Signals Platoon has undergone training leading to the Classified Signallers' examination and the Assistant Instructors' test.

The following results have been obtained during the year:

Passed Certificate "A" Part 1	.....	.....	.....	74
Passed Certificate "A" Part 2	.....	.....	.....	87
Passed Certificate "T"	.....	.....	.....	4
Classified Signallers	.....	.....	.....	4
Assistant Instructors	.....	.....	.....	5

The following cadets have attended Regular Army courses:—

Drill: Sgt. Lansdell; L/Cpls. Freeman, Leil, Strange; Cadets Allen, G. Benfield, A. Benfield, Brown, Bukht, Coggins, Coombes, Davidson, Dunn, Foden, Freeman, Hutchison, Lane, Leech, O'Dell, Oliver, Owen, Prescott, Richardson, Smart.

Automobile Engineering: L/Cpls. Goad, Valentine, Yeomans.

Field Engineering: Sgt. Restrict.

Armourers course: Cadet Lawson.

Signals course: Cadet Brown.

Assistant Instructors: L/Cpls. Hill, Yellow; Cadet Brown.

Junior Leaders: Cpl. Winney; L/Cpl. Eisenegger.

Leadership course: L/Cpls. Freeman, Shepard.

ROYAL AIR FORCE SECTION

Summer camp was held at R.A.F. Hawarden in North Wales. This did not prove a very instructive camp, but the unit combined well to win the cup which was presented for the best all-round performance.

In the Autumn Term the training continued normally, but rather disappointing results were obtained in the Proficiency Examination at Christmas, when only five cadets passed.

Field Days in the Autumn Term were at Vickers' Works at Weybridge, and R.A.F. Halton, both of which proved interesting and instructive although hampered by incessant rain.

In the Spring Term the unit's Field Days were held at R.A.F. West Malling, and Vickers' at Weybridge again, and a party of eight cadets, drawn mainly from the 1st Shooting VIII, spent the day at Pirbright Rifle Range with two platoons of the Army Section.

Special Service Unit

This year nearly one half of the Unit has been occupied in one or other form of service, either within the school, or on behalf of outside organizations.

Our service with a local hospital has continued, and during the Hungarian crisis a group of volunteers offered to spend their time at the headquarters of an agency collecting clothing and supplies for the relief camps being established in Austria. The work done by both these groups has been much appreciated by the authorities concerned, and the work itself has helped to bring home the fact that the S.S.U. exists to prepare boys for service, and, where possible, provide opportunities for giving service.

Inside the School, groups have carried out a number of important projects, including stage construction work for the opera, boat repairs, library work and the operation of the School Press. The Garden Group has seen to it that the front of the School has had a fine show of Autumn and Spring flowers, and great credit for this must be given to Brandie, who has been in charge.

Others not concerned in service projects have studied First Aid, Life Saving, and Musical Appreciation, and some have sought to improve their physical fitness through sessions in the gymnasium. It is hoped to start study groups on Education and Civics.

In charge of activities:

Hospital Group: P. B. Wright.

Hungarian Relief: L. C. Elstein.

Garden Group: B. L. Brandie.

Printing Shop: M. J. Hitchcock.

Music Group: J. R. Pinnells.

Boat Repairs: C. W. Bradford.

Life Saving: R. Y. MacNeil.

General Service: C. A. Ryan.

Increase in strength: C. W. Bradford, L. A. Compton, T. W. Cohen, J. Dickins, J. A. Darby, K. L. Davis, D. Goldman, J. Gleeson, C. C. Gray, M. R. Hunt, K. W. Jones, C. S. Kolb, J. Lesirge, P. Martin, P. E. J. Machtus, B. L. Madnani, M. G. Marre, B. Newton, L. Loh, B. M. Shaw, J. H. Shaw, R. Stoker, R. L. Shah, T. V. Stout, M. R. Witheridge, G. Whittam, S. Whittam, M. S. White, P. B. Wright, and A. F. Winterton.

J. W. D.

Library Notes

Following the successful efforts of my enthusiastic predecessor, B. R. Lincoln, to revive interest in the Library, this year's aim has been to ensure that a quiet atmosphere for reading has not been destroyed by a too-large attendance or bad behaviour. In this way, full use can be made of the improving facilities of the Library, which is continually being replenished with new books and recent publications, the Economics and Geography sections, especially, having been brought up to date.

Since September, many boys have been recruited into the Library staff, and most of them have worked and assisted admirably.

I must, in conclusion, gratefully thank Mr. Sanderson for his continual advice and help, and wish good luck to my successor, C. C. Gray. Thanks are due to Professor Swinnerton, Dr. Taylor, A. W. Johnson and J. D. Fox for presenting books.

D. SAVILLE, *Senior Librarian.*

Librarians: Antrobus, C. C. Gray, Fairweather, Rose, Lock, Robinson, Hitchcock, Clements, Bustard, A. Newton.

Assistant Librarians: Laventure, Darby, Ritchie, G. Harrington, P. Harrington, Bartlett, Yeomans, Barnard, Lawson, Craig, Cohen, Rivkine.

The Art of Translation

("The Art of Translation", T. H. Savory. Jonathan Cape, 16/-)

Some time ago, a Modern Language journal published a long article on the problems of translating "The cat sat on the mat", a phrase which conveys a perfectly clear picture to the English mind, and apparently a simple enough idea to translate: but to convey the same idea to a Frenchman or a Spaniard, whose interest in cats, whose attitude to fires and domestic bliss is quite different from that of an Englishman, presented a problem which was

declared virtually insoluble. (By the way, what is a "mat" in this context—and why do we all assume that there's a fire in the picture?)

The difficulty of making the perfect translation has never deterred would-be translators, and both because of the growth of international communications and because of our increasing ignorance of the classics, translations, literary as well as scientific, become more numerous. Mr. Savory, stimulated by his interest in both scientific communication and the classics, has undertaken in his latest book a study of the principles underlying "The art of translation."

He begins by establishing that translation is an art, since the translator, like the original author, has to choose the best words to express the author's ideas, but has less freedom than the author, since the ideas he must reproduce faithfully are not his own. He then goes on to make the valuable point that what matters in a translation is the type of reader for whom it is intended—for on this depends the basic decision as to whether the version produced is to be literal or stylish. Among the many aspects of translation to which attention is given are the translation of French and German, the Bible, scientific translation, and a hint of the possibilities of machine translating, a method still in its infancy.

The book is clearly intended for the cultivated general reader, rather than for the specialist. Those who spend much time working on translations will feel gratified that readers may in future pay more attention to the skill of translators—and one hopes that publishers may insist on a higher standard of translation, particularly in modern works—Thomas Mann, for instance, has suffered, like several modern French authors, at the hands of translators. On the other hand, the translator himself will find little that is new to help him with his own problems; the sixth-former will not here find any "translation without tears" formula. He will still have to rack his brains to find the exact meaning of the original, to find solutions by intelligent use of dictionaries (in the plural), and to use his own taste and judgment in selecting the final version, with which, like any artist, he will rarely be satisfied. He will be interested in, and should profit by, Mr. Savory's examples, though he may be "put off" by a tendency to look at a foreign language in English terms; "il y a" may indeed look like "he there has" to an Englishman, but it never did to a Frenchman.

Mr. Savory is interesting on translating the Bible; impressed by the beauty of the Authorized Version, he asks: "Do we do less than justice to the latest translations if we conclude that they have improved those parts of the Bible which nobody wants to read and have failed to leave the parts that everybody reads in the form in which all will continue to do so?" But may it not be that the parts of the Bible "we do not want to read"—Paul's letters, for instance—are neglected because of the difficulty of comprehension? What does the modern congregation make of "Let every soul be subject unto

the higher powers " (A.V.)—and is it the same to them as " Every Christian ought to obey the civil authorities " (Phillips translation) ?

On " Educational Translation " the author traces, with qualified approval, the development of Modern Language studies from the Classics; here the reader might suppose that translation is all, and not a part, of the work—and at that, a part which many linguists regard as exaggerated. For the beginner in language—say up to " O " level—translation is only a convenient and easily marked method of control, and it is only the sixth-former who begins to learn something of translation as an art.

A year or two ago at a parents meeting at this School, in the course of a discussion on a University language examination for scientists, a member of the staff pointed out that the use of dictionaries was allowed. The audience laughed, clearly thinking that if you have a dictionary you can translate anything. Mr. Savory's book ought to do something to explode this sort of fallacy, and to encourage a more critical and appreciative understanding of the translator's work. And though we on the Modern side may find points of disagreement with the author, we can only salute respectfully such a *tour de force*—and envy Mr. Savory the range of his scholarship and the breadth of his interests.

J. M.

Aero Club

The Autumn Term began with the election of a committee, consisting of W. Rushworth, M. Waldman, R. Salmon, R. Gray, and G. Rigg. During the term seven films were shown, the most interesting of which was a sixty minute one, " The Battle of Britain ". Talks were given by the Secretary, and Mr. D. F. Ogilvy, the Chief Flying Instructor at Elstree Flying Club. The termly Aircraft Recognition Competition was held in November, and was won by M. Waldman. A hair-raising display of control line flying was given by W. Rushworth with a Tiger Moth. Two outings were held at half-term; a party of nine visited the Fairey Aviation Company's factory at Hayes; whilst a larger party visited the Shuttleworth Collection at Old Warden Airfield in Bedfordshire.

The Spring Term started with a trip on 15th January to Blackbushe Airport, where the hangars of Eagle Aviation Ltd. and Silver City Airways were scrutinized. By kind permission of Mr. Ogilvy, a small group of members was allowed unhindered access to Elstree Aerodrome on 9th January, and again on 26th February.

During the Spring Term, three competitions were held, each of which was won by J. Davis. Four talks were given during the term: W. Rushworth spoke about an R.A.F. Star Camp; J. Davis spoke on the Vickers' Viscount; G. Salmon related some of his experiences when learning to fly; and a visitor, Mr. A. Ord-Hume, gave an illustrated talk on light aircraft. At half-term, a party visited the factories of the Hunting Percival Aircraft Company at

Luton Airport. Of the six films shown, the best and last one of the term was the two-hour war film "Twelve O'Clock High".

During the Autumn and Spring Terms over eighty people joined the Club, and over 30 meetings were held. Lastly, I should like to thank everyone who has helped to make the Club run so efficiently.

G. SALMON, *Secretary*.

Christian Union

The Union seeks to present Christ as a personal Friend, and to help boys to grow in the knowledge of God; it is to this end that guest speakers are invited every Monday lunch-hour to talk about subjects concerning the Christian Faith and Life. Our speakers this term have included Captain J. A. Dewdney, of the Church Army; Mr. J. Wadham, a student master at the School; the Rev. John Delight; and Mr. Norman Porter.

In addition to the Monday Meetings, we meet six times every week; two lunch-hours are devoted to prayer, and we gather every morning, except Friday, at 8.35 a.m. It is due to these prayer meetings that God is so richly blessing the Union. Within the Union there is a branch of the Scripture Union, which is proving a great help to many boys in systematic Bible reading; also, there is usually a Bible Study meeting each week.

I should like to extend to all boys an open invitation to come to the Union's meetings; they are all very informal, and in them we experience true Christian Fellowship.

Finally, I should like to thank J. G. Wesson, whose previous leadership of the Union has provided me with a very solid basis; Mr. Delight, as President, continues as a source of guidance, and we are all indebted to him for his help. Our thanks are due, also, to Mr. Pask, for allowing the regular use of his room; in short, thanks are due to all who, in any way, help the Union to "walk worthy of the Lord".

R. G. BLOUNT, *Secretary*.

"The Christmas Islanders"

Papers given to the society have not ranged over quite so wide a territory as in other years, but the general standard of work has been high, and we congratulate at least three members who have given papers, on winning Open University awards during the season. A number of the papers have been on literary topics: "Metaphysical Poetry" (M. S. White), "The Bible as Literature" (J. A. R. Pinnells), "Aspects of Modern Drama" (M. D. Kustow); others have been of more general import: "The Significance of Freud" (P. S. D. Dorner), "Science in Modern Society" (D. J. Saville), and "The Bane of Specialization" (J. A. Vogler). The Society has been very pleased to welcome as guest speakers, firstly, in the Autumn Term, J. B. Bamborough (O.H.), Fellow of Wadham,

who, in speaking on "The Poetry of the 1950s", was extending the subject matter of an earlier talk given by him at the School while he was *in statu pupillari*, on "The Poetry of the 1930s"! We had to be very grateful, also, to Mr. Christopher Holme, Chief Assistant of the Third Programme, who spoke on "The Third Programme Idea". During the Spring Term, a Members' Night was held, at which a selection of original work was presented, and some good essays, poems, pictures, and stories were brought to light.

There is no doubt that the Society does excellent work in providing encouragement and opportunities for members of the Fifth and Sixth Forms, especially those hoping to secure places at universities, to carry out some extensive piece of serious intellectual research, to present the results of their investigations, to defend them in open discussion with other specialists and members of the staff, and above all to learn something of the work and interests of their contemporaries in other branches of the Sixth Form. It might be suggested that no one aiming at a university place, for either an Arts or a Science course, can afford to neglect the opportunities provided by this society.

M. J. HITCHCOCK, C. C. GRAY, *Joint Secretaries.*

C.E.W.C.

Since the last issue, only two functions have been held. The first was a stimulating debate, held at Orange Hill County School for Girls, the motion being "This House deplores the Emancipation of Women". Speaking *for* the motion were two ladies from Henrietta Barnet School, and speaking *against* were two gentlemen from Hendon County School. It was eventually decided that the emancipation of women was a very good thing, though exactly why was something hard to divine.

Secondly, a social, repeating last year's success, was held at Hendon County School, by kind permission of the Headmaster.

At the moment, support for the C.E.W.C. is rather discouraging. Yet the C.E.W.C. is not a current affairs society meeting haphazardly over tea; it is, as its title suggests, an attempt to prepare young people for "World Citizenship", and is, in fact, the Schools Branch of the United Nations Association. It is strictly non-partisan, although this does not prevent some very stimulating speeches and discussions—speeches, moreover, which come from people who do *know* something about their subjects. Speakers in the past have included Government officials, Foreign Ambassadors, M.P.s, and trade union officials. The subjects chosen are not only interesting but vitally important, and an understanding of them is absolutely necessary to full citizenship of any sort. Because meetings are held at different schools in the North-West London district, they are usually restricted to one or two a term, which is not much of anybody's time to ask. Bearing in mind these things, more important now than at any other time, I hope that interest in and

support of the C.E.W.C. will increase among the upper forms of the school.

Finally, I would like to thank those who have supported the C.E.W.C., and, of course, in particular Mr. Willatt. J. H. Rose is the new Secretary, and I wish him the best of luck in this capacity.

G. K. OGDEN, *Secretary*.

Debating Society

CALYPSO

There hasn't been much propriety
Within the Debating Society;
Comments about it have been rather terse:
Mr. Hitchcock said the House has gone from bad to worse,
But the House made such a din
He simply couldn't get a word in—
Edgeways—thereby displaying its inability
To behave with the requisite civility.
The Kulchural prospects of the House are bleak;
It approved Rock 'n' Roll, but not Latin or Greek;
It banned the Lord Chamberlain, slated the Government,
Booed the Olympics, suggested a covenant
Might be arranged between Science and Art,
Cheered for Macmillan, but took no part
In Co-education or Revolting Youth.
Oratorical talent has been rather uncouth;
Scarcely would Cicero have been impressed
With "what oft was thought, and rarely well express'd."
Mr. Chairman's ebullience provokes the question, whether
A Rose by any other name would smell as Fair-weather.
We thankfully acknowledge the worthiest who spoke;
Messrs. Chalfen, Birch, Robinson, and G-rey-stoke,
We thank all those who aided the success
Of our end-of-term debate with N.L.C.S.
We thank our patron, Mr. White,
For his unflagging interest, despite
The Opera
(When our meetings became improperer).
One day all debates will become much better,
When we know we shall have support from the sixth,
For without the sixth a debate just stickth.
At present, we continue with pyrotechnic gusto,
Despite our secretary,

M. D. KUSTOW.

Jazz Club

The past term has not been very successful or fruitful, the main reason for this being the lack of a gramophone, although the Club is grateful to S. Selby, the Modern Languages Department and Dr. McLellan, who have lent us their gramophones whenever possible. The Club has also been unfortunate in the loss of J. C. Porter and A. Leil, both of whom were keen members.

The most popular meeting of term proved to be the long-playing record "A Tribute to Benny Goodman". At this meeting we welcomed forty members. On this record Jess Stacey amply recalls the virtuosity of that well-loved exponent of jazz.

The announcement near the end of term that a skiffle group was being formed brought a storm of derision, but I am glad to report that the group is carrying on with the idea.

In concluding I should like to thank the Headmaster, who is buying us a gramophone; Mr. Baber, who is our worthy President, and S. Selby, who has performed the Chairman's office.

B. J. OLIVER, *Secretary*.

Motor Enthusiasts Club

During the Terms which this Club report covers, a total of 27 films was shown to our members. These dealt with subjects as varied as road-making to Grand Prix racing, many of them being in colour. That these films were greatly appreciated by our members was confirmed by the fact that our *average* attendance was over eighty-five a meeting—a new record for any club in the School.

For our display last Commendation Day, I should like to thank the many people that helped in the setting up of the exhibition, and also the Austin, Ford and Morris Car Companies Ltd. for their help—especially W. J. Brown Ltd., who supplied many invaluable photographs. Many people complimented us on our display, and in retrospect I should like to thank all members whose hard work made the final result well worth the trouble they put into it.

The club arranged several visits to motor race meetings before petrol rationing put an end to them, but it is hoped to continue these visits again in the near future.

During the Christmas holidays a visit was arranged to Vauxhall Motors Ltd., Luton. Despite snow and rain, the visit proved a tremendous success, the organization being excellent—as, for that matter, was the lunch. In all it was a very memorable visit and everyone was very grateful for the chance to visit the factory.

Amongst other activities was a visit to the Motor Show at Earl's Court, where by unanimous decision everyone agreed that the new American "Mercury" stole the show. This term Mr. G. Grant, the editor of "Autosport", gave a most interesting talk on the history of Grand Prix Racing, for which we are very grateful to him.

There are many people to whom the club is indebted and whose

names are too numerous to mention here, but I should like to thank Mr. R. Keevil, our President, who has given up much of his time for the Club; Mr. N. Dodds, for his often invaluable help, and my assistant secretary, R. Howe, who has done an amazing amount of work for the club.

R. HESSELBERGER, *Secretary*.

The Music Group

The group, formed for the purpose of making varying forms and examples of serious music more widely known, and of providing an opportunity for the appreciation of classical music, has had a large number of successful meetings during the last two terms.

We have tried to vary our Monday evening programmes as much as possible, giving performances of more famous works, interspersed with pieces by lesser-known composers. Some evenings have been devoted to full length performances of a symphony or concerto, and others to talks on the work of one composer or a particular musical form.

One of the more notable meetings was that at which the Headmaster presented a varied and stimulating selection of records under the title "Desert Island Discs"!

Extra-mural activities have usually taken the form of trips to operas, as this field of music is particularly difficult to represent within the limited time of a formal meeting. Official outings have, of course, been supplemented by many private trips with friends made during meetings.

In the future we hope to continue to provide similar facilities for our members, although this will, of course, depend upon the continued interest and support of our wide circle of members.

J. R. A. PINNELLS, R. D. PURVIS, *Joint Secretaries*.

Natural History Society

The Natural History Society has met regularly during the Autumn and Spring Terms: indoor meetings have been held at fortnightly intervals and field meetings have taken place each half-term, as well as at various other times. Of the talks, Mr. Goater's description of the work carried out at Beaulieu Road Field Camp, and Mr. Newland's lecture on Bio-Chemical Genetics, have been prominent, along with shorter talks by the Chairman and Secretary. Most of the films shown have been in colour, foremost among them being "The Rival World," an extremely interesting and dramatic film, shot in all parts of the world. The other films have been about many different aspects of Natural History, ranging from pheasants to mosquitoes, and gum trees to radio-active rats! The maximum attendances have been well over seventy, but in the Spring Term the numbers have dropped, since the fourth forms could not, unfortunately, come to meetings held on Tuesdays, the only days available that term.

There have been three field meetings to the East Coast, two of

which, held in the Autumn, were to different places in the North Kent Marshes, and the other at half-term during February, was to the Blackwater Estuary in Essex, where, in addition to seeing the site for the Atomic Power Station, several unusual species of birds were observed. There have, in addition, been other outings to Brent and Staines Reservoirs.

Thanks are due to Messrs. Appleby, Hesselberger and Valentine for projecting at various times; to Mr. Payne, for permission to use the Physics Lecture Theatre; to our Chairman, B. P. FitzGerald, and, above all, to our President, Mr. Goater, who has helped and guided us in many ways.

P. L. UDELL, *Secretary*.

Photographic Society

The society continued to meet fortnightly during the term. The meetings were generally attended by a dozen or so people, but demonstrations or colourslide lectures attracted greater audiences.

The use of the enlarger was ably demonstrated by H. J. Godfrey, and lectures included one on colour by our Treasurer, D. N. Gray. Mr. Beynon once again delighted us with some more of his colour slides on America.

Thanks are due to D. R. Sartain and J. H. Rose for their help during the term. Finally, I should like to express my appreciation for the great amount of enthusiasm and support which our President, Mr. Rouse, has given the Society this term.

D. C. GOODMAN, *Secretary*.

Record Society

Although a young society, we have enjoyed a very successful beginning, and the "paid-up" membership of over fifty illustrates this success. We have managed to cover every field of popular music, ranging from a meeting on Glenn Miller to one on Gilbert and Sullivan. The most popular meeting was that on "High Society", so proving that good tunes can eclipse any off-beat rhythm.

Our plans for next term are ambitious, and with the new gramophone we hope to be able to cover a much wider field of music than has been possible as yet, the subjects ranging from Beethoven to Billy May. It has been our policy so far to maintain an interesting and well-stocked notice board, and our "Record News" supplements have proved quite an attraction.

Next term we hope to present a series of condensed biographies of famous "stars" on our notice board, and these should prove of special interest.

Our visits to two West End shows at the Prince of Wales Theatre were very successful, and we hope to organize a trip to a record factory sometime during the Summer Term.

To sum up we should like to thank Dr. McClellan for the use of the gramophone, and Mr. Percy for his encouraging support as our President.

C. CRAIG, *Secretary*.

Science Society

The Society met four times during the Autumn Term. At the first meeting, Mr. Newlands, whom we are very pleased to welcome to the Society, gave an informative talk on the problems of high-speed flight. This was followed by a talk and demonstration on elementary plastics by I.C.I. and an illustrated talk on the crescent wing by Handley Page Ltd. The final meeting consisted of a talk by a representative of the G.E.C. on recent advances in electronics and their applications, which proved both very interesting and instructive.

The Spring Term began with a talk by the Mond Nickel Co., on the nickel industry, and ended with the showing of the film "Genevieve". We hoped to hold two other meetings, one a talk on petroleum by an Old Boy, which we were unable to hold owing to his business commitments, and the other, a talk by a lecturer from the National Physical Laboratories. Despite these setbacks, the meetings we have held have been well worthwhile and worthy of better attendances than we have been getting.

Finally, I should like to thank Mr. Newlands and especially Dr. Saunders for the active interest they have taken in the Society, and, of course, Mr. Payne for the fatherly eye he has kept on us and our activities.

G. THOMPSON, *Secretary*.

Stamp Collectors Club

This term has brought into function a new attempt at a stamp club in the School. Started mainly by enthusiastic, if rather too optimistic, fourth formers, it has now established itself by the appearance of a fascinating notice on the school board composed of brightly-coloured stamps.

The first talk of the term was on "Advertising with Stamps" by K. H. Tierney. The first after-lesson meeting of the Club was on 11th February, when a film, "Stamp Errors," was shown. Although very interesting, its interest was somewhat lessened by a disappointingly small audience. The next talk was given by Mr. F. H. Stewart, who orated very capably on "Unique Stamps".

The last and most ambitious of the term events was a visit to the National Stamp Exhibition on Saturday, 23rd March, when a party of about twelve were most impressed by the remarkable exhibits, as well as the "bargains" on private firms' stands.

Finally, we should all like to thank Mr. Newlands, who has attended all our meetings, and even gave up his Saturday afternoon to come with us on our visit to "Stampex".

K. H. TIERNEY, *Secretary*.

Lower School Notes

The new School year began with approximately 260 boys; half of them new to the School, but speedily assimilated into the body corporate. Timetable and routine largely followed that of the previous year, and the passing weeks saw much good work, some bad, and the normal enthusiastic participation in games, swimming, and out-of-school activities for those to whom they appealed. The Chess, Debating, Natural History, and Stamp Societies resumed their activities, while two new ones came into being: the Geographical and the Dramatic. The latter aims at producing a set of short plays during the Summer Term, and is confined to the third forms.

Lower School officials are:

Captain: P. Barnes

Vice-Captain: R. M. Valdar

Form Captains:

3/2	A. R. Metcalfe	2/8	R. H. Briggs
3/4	D. S. Angadi	2/9	C. R. B. Jakeman
3/5	I. F. Archbold	2/10	A. T. Bradford
3/6	P. Barnes	2/11	R. M. Esmund

Junior House Captains:

C.	A. W. Davies	M.	R. M. Valdar
H.	M. F. Tarrant	R.	P. Barnes
J.	D. J. White	S.	D. S. Angadi

Societies and Clubs:

Boxing:	A. G. Ebel
Chess:	D. J. Flower
Debating:	L. S. Kanaber
Dramatic:	D. S. Angadi
Geographical:	R. G. Shrine
Natural History:	R. J. Pascall
Stamps and Coins:	R. M. Valdar

As usual a keen class of boxing beginners joined the club, and in the finals of the House Competition, the following won their bouts:

N. J. Antrobus, A. T. Bradford, A. W. Davies, R. V. Douglas Turner, A. G. Ebel, P. R. Herbert, M. L. Howse, D. W. Kearton, D. A. Lewis, A. R. Metcalfe, J. S. Ratcliffe, R. G. Shrine, J. H. Shillabeer, A. W. Tysman.

The House Trophy was won jointly by Meadows and Strouts, who tied for first place.

A number of Lower School boys took part in "H.M.S. Pinafore" as members of the chorus, while principal parts were taken by C. D. Mair (Josephine) and D. S. Angadi (Hebe), with A. G. Ebel as the midshipmite.

School charity contributions totalled £24 8s. 10d. in the Autumn Term (leaders 3⁶, collector M. J. Barber), and £25 7s. 0d. in the Spring (3⁵, collector J. Maplesden).

In the Lower School competition for the Work and Conduct Shield, results were as follows (points per head):

	C	H	J	M	R	S
Autumn	1.6	0.8	0.4	4.2	1.7	2.5
Spring	3.4	2.9	2.3	6.2	4.2	3.1
To date	5.0	3.7	2.7	10.4	5.9	5.6

J. F. C.

NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY

The Society has held regular meetings throughout the term. Attendances have been good, averaging about thirty members. The lectures given covered a wide range of interesting subjects as shown by the following list:—

The Solar System	by D. J. Flower
British Fish	by A. Pritchard
Butterflies (catching and rearing)	by C. J. Eyles
White Mice	by R. A. Smith
Golden Hamsters	by R. Birch
Budgerigars	by B. R. Stonhold
Sea Molluscs	by R. J. Pascall
Hawks and Falcons	by C. E. Dines

Mr. Cooper, our President, kindly showed two films to the Society, one on "Frogs, Toads and Salamanders," and the other on "Hunting the Black Panther." We are very grateful to him for his continued support and interest.

We noted with pleasure many new faces at the beginning of the school year and extend a cordial welcome to all new members.

R. J. PASCALL, *Chairman*, C. E. DINES, *Secretary*.

CHESS CLUB

At the beginning of the Autumn Term, the Lower School Chess Club soon settled down, with fifty members. Two competitions were held, the first of which ended with Collins (2¹⁰), Second Form Champion, and Bull (3²), Third Form Champion. The other competitions ended with several champions, Collins (2¹⁰), Fellner (3⁶), Hammerstone (3⁵), Flower (3⁴), and Moore (3⁴).

During the second term membership increased slightly, and four inter-school matches were played:

School (Flower, Fellner, Collins, Mitchell, Birch, Riddy), 4½; St. Aloysius, 1½.
 School (Flower, Mitchell, Fellner, Birch, Riddy), 2; Hendon County, 4.
 School (Mitchell, Flower, Fellner, Birch), 4; Henry Thornton, 2.
 School (Mitchell, Flower, Riddy, Birch, Brimmer, Antrobus), 4; William Ellis, 2.

In these matches the Lower School Chess Club was greatly helped by B. R. Robinson, who organized the games.

D. J. FLOWER, *Secretary*.

Preparatory School Notes

In September we welcomed Mr. R. G. Clapton in place of Mr. Peebles, who had left us after five years' valuable service. We also received forty new boys, and within a short time they settled down very well.

The Carol Service on 13th December was held at St. Michael's Church, which had just been completed and dedicated by the Bishop of London. We are greatly indebted to the Rev. E. J. Fellowes-Brown for allowing us to hold the service in his church, and for his participation in it.

The Christmas party was on 19th December, and as usual we enjoyed a magnificent tea, prepared by Miss Links and her staff, and followed it with games and films.

At the end of the term we said goodbye to Miss K. M. Austin, who had so capably and pleasantly deputized for Miss Wozencroft. As the latter was not returning until half-term, we were extremely fortunate in being able to persuade Mrs. S. M. L. Fisher to come, and she was with us throughout the term. As the wife of an Old Haberdasher (Mr. W. O. Fisher) and the mother of a present one, it is hardly surprising that she so cheerfully settled down among us. It was certainly a very happy term, made all the more so by the return of Miss Wozencroft after her long illness.

We are most grateful to M. S. Sorrell, for the presentation of a very fine model of H.M.S. *Hood*.

Finally, our games record is again a good one. Particular mention should be made of the Captain, R. M. Harris, and the Vice-Captain, K. W. Burt, both of whom always played extremely well. The team, all of whom were awarded their colours, was as follows:

P. H. Fellows, L. M. Popley, J. S. H. Saphir, C. R. Wood, K. W. Burt, P. N. Valdar, H. D. L. Evans, R. M. Harris, M. J. Fenn, M. D. Ohrenstein, and J. F. Edwards.

The Boxing Team, which was potentially a very good one, was unlucky in having two out of four matches scratched. Boxing colours were reawarded to R. M. Harris, the Captain, and awarded to N. A. Leverton and H. D. L. Evans. The Gymnastics Team lost its one fixture, but we provided nevertheless the first two in the individual placings. Gym colours were awarded to P. J. Hodgson, R. M. Harris and K. W. Burt.

1st XI RESULTS

16th October	v. Wellington Preparatory School	(A)	Drawn	3-3
19th October	v. Dulwich College Preparatory School	(H)	Won	4-0
26th October	v. Lochinver House	(A)	Won	6-3
7th November	v. Shirley House	(A)	Lost	2-3
9th November	v. Belmont	(H)	Won	8-0
16th November	v. Wellington Preparatory School	(H)	Won	4-0
21st November	v. Belmont	(A)	Lost	1-4
23rd November	v. Lochinver House	(H)	Won	5-1
28th November	v. Dulwich College Preparatory School	(A)	Lost	1-5
7th December	v. Shirley House	(H)	Won	5-1

1st March	<i>v.</i> Dulwich College Preparatory School	(H)	Won	2-1
8th March	<i>v.</i> Belmont	(H)	Won	6-0
15th March	<i>v.</i> Lochinver House	(A)	Won	6-3
21st March	<i>v.</i> The Ex-Prep.		Won	5-1

2nd XI RESULTS

9th November	<i>v.</i> Belmont	(H)	Drawn	0-0
28th November	<i>v.</i> Dulwich College Preparatory School	(A)	Lost	1-2
5th December	<i>v.</i> Belmont	(A)	Won	5-0
7th December	<i>v.</i> Westcroft	(H)	Won	3-2
1st March	<i>v.</i> Dulwich College Preparatory School	(H)	Lost	2-4

SUMMARY

1st XI: Played 14, Won 10, Drawn 1, Lost 3; Goals for 59, against 25.

2nd XI: Played 6, Won 2, Drawn 2, Lost 2; Goals for 14, against 11.

Goalscorers, 1st XI: Ohrenstein 22, Harris 13, Fenn 11, Evans 6, Edwards 3, Burt 1, Hodgson 1, Leverton 1, own goal 1.

2nd XI: Leverton 5, Kettle 4, Edwards Maj. 2, Quick 2, Haslehurst 1.

BOXING RESULTS

5th February	<i>v.</i> Wellington Preparatory School	(H)	Won	7-6
6th March	<i>v.</i> Dulwich College Preparatory School	(A)	Lost	5-6

GYM

19th March	<i>v.</i> Wellington Preparatory School	(A)	Lost	
------------	---	-----	------	--

Cambridge Letter

"An American guidebook says: 'The spirit of determined, bold, even reckless enquiry has often burned fiercely at Cambridge'. And does, of course: the semi-recumbent forms in lecture rooms bear silent witness. There IS enthusiasm, though it is more apparent in the small hours of a morning before supervision; it is heartening to know that a lengthy essay, forged by the perceptive mind after a week's reading, can call forth the admiring tribute of a more mature intelligence: 'Interesting'. The usual torrent of objections follow, but—'Interesting! He called my essay interesting!' And some lectures are worth going to: I saw a girl with glorious Botticelli hair one day.

The Hungarian crisis created a different enthusiasm: Cambridge was shaken, political discussion increased enormously, and a genuine concern has been shown for the new refugees (it is hoped that by next October every College will have a Hungarian student, while some of us have already made friends among refugees living in and around Cambridge). The shock of the Suez emergency, coming at the same time, made work impossible for several days: the University was split down the middle, and at the large demonstrations held one saw smoke-bombs and arrests.

Since all this, life has gradually returned to its normal lunacy, indescribable in general terms. Let's return to that guidebook. Here's a good bit: '... it does seem odd to talk about Roundheads and Materialism, Evolution and Dissent against a scenic backdrop of glorious Perpendicular chapels and Wren courtyards. How can Cambridge men bend an ear to Milton's heroic, heavenly chords when they spend the afternoon in summer term punting on the Cam?' (I must remember that in case I ever get asked to say a few words at a Speech Day). The Lent weather has, in fact, been such

that we were able to cheer on the Bumps crews without freezing, and punting has started early. A friend of mine was pushing six of us against the current one afternoon: it was delightful, except that the punt went in little circles—if you go round fast enough, you take off.

Social life goes in little circles too; and a quiet bottle of wine among friends, or a late-night argument on the psycho-analysis of dreams, can be far more enjoyable than a large dance . . . The Union has an air of bonhomie, though it is divided into factions not only on Tuesdays (one night Butler had a 'Rally round the flag although it's tattered' meeting downstairs, while us boys in the Labour Club listened to Alfred Robens commenting on the future of the Middle East upstairs). The places everyone goes to are the cinemas and theatres. The A.D.C. has revived remarkably. Several of its productions demonstrated 'the Method'; while Arthur Miller's 'The Crucible' was the best thing in Cambridge. The premiere of Obey's 'Frost at Midnight' at the Arts was impressive; and Osborne's 'Look Back in Anger'—which everyone saw (out of a sense of duty?)—proved a promising first play . . . One other great centre: the Church, all sections of which are very active in Cambridge. The College Chapels, in which Christians of any group can worship, have enriched the experience of many.

I've just come back from the University Library, where I was reading an essay by the anthropologist Coomaraswamee on 'Sir Gawain and the Grene Knight'. It didn't help the business of criticism much, but what a magnificent conversational opening! 'Where have you been?' 'Oh, just looking over some stuff by Coomaraswamee . . . ' I was expecting to find that my bed had disappeared from my room during the afternoon, in view of the current spate of raids; however, it is standing intact in its usual corner with a dustbin inside it.

A final word about Haberdashers: I hardly ever see any. However, there are some, including Michael Rosenstock at John's (he lives virtually over the main gateway, 'like a goblin in a tower' he says, and works every other week on 'philologie'); John Hoare at Peterhouse (where the cherry trees bloomed all Lent Term); Stephen Rose at King's—he has painted his room a frightful colour to match his personality; Peter Beales at Trinity, occasionally seen buying cheese between Serbo-Croat periods. These are all first year; and apart from research students (John Newton is still up), I haven't met any others. I'm reading English at Downing. Jefford's the name."

"Der Zerbrochene Krug"

On 31st January a sixth form group visited Cambridge: this was the culmination of a two-part educational experience, the first part being the reading through of the play at school. The second part was the performance, which certainly proved less of a mental strain than the preparatory reading.

The plot of "Der Zerbrochene Krug" (The Broken Jug) by Heinrich von Kleist is basically simple. It centres round a court scene in which a certain Frau

Marthe is demanding repayment for a broken jug which she thinks her daughter's boy friend (Ruprecht) has broken. An inspector has arrived to view the administration of justice and ensure the fairness of the trial. When Ruprecht's innocence is proved, the question of who was with Eve, the daughter, naturally arises; her honour is at stake. As the trial progresses the judge (Adam) is slowly drawn further and further into the occurrence with the climax revealing him as guilty of the offence.

The casting of the A.D.C. production was excellent, except in the case of Frau Marthe. Her part in Kleist's play is one of integration: she keeps them on the job in hand (her broken jug), waging a constant war on the clever and humorous diversions invented by Adam. The words of the play make her quite fearsome, but in the Cambridge production she was played by a slight young woman, who spoke her strong lines with a timorous voice and whose fury was an ineffectual squeak. This seemed the perfect opposite of the huge, hoarse-voiced "Bauerin" that we had imagined. All the other characters were well cast. Herr Richter (Judge) Adam was a gaunt, hard-faced rascal, speaking a guttural German. Ruprecht was a strapping healthy youth with a face, it must be admitted, that looked more intelligent than the slow yokel he was portraying. Eve was a buxom lass, rosy-cheeked and chubby-faced, and speaking her modest lines in an engagingly abashed way.

The costumes were simple and enhanced the characterization. Ruprecht, for instance, was dressed completely in black with a tunic that looked pneumatic with its gatherings, giving him an exaggerated torso above skin-fitting tights. The inspector wore plain dull-coloured clothing with an iron-curved wig which reminded one of Dickens' description of Miss Murdstone. On the whole the diction was very clear, though there were a few stuttered lines. The set was simple (two benches, a desk, two chairs and a four-poster bed) and restfully illuminated by a pinkish-orange light that seemed to radiate from the centre window.

The whole merit of the production rests with the simplicity of presentation, bringing out effectively the fresh rural atmosphere which permeates Kleist's play. The humour of the play was hindered by the barriers of language, period and temperament. Obviously Kleist's humour then, indeed German humour now or then, is different from English. I cannot attempt to define the differences, but briefly the jokes about Adam's "club-foot" and the devil are as far removed from today's humour as Shakespeare's numerous references to "cuckolds". Nevertheless, some incidents are very entertaining: the funniest was Adam's excuse for not wearing a wig. "In meine hatt' die Katze heute morgen gejunzt . . . Funf Junge, gelb und schwarz, und eins ist weiss". (The cat has had kittens this morning in my wig . . . five children, yellow and black, and one white.) The fresh, simple youthfulness of the production and the earthy but very appealing humour made this a two hours well spent.

P. E. L.

Our Contemporaries

We acknowledge with thanks, and apologies for any omissions, receipt of the following: The Albanian, Aldenhamian, Askean, Berkhamstedian, Blue, Brightonian, Bryanstonian, Cholmeleian, Edmundian, Elizabethan, Elthamian, Fettesian, Gaytonian, Georgian, Haberdashers' Aske's Acton Magazine, Heriotes, King Edward's School Chronicle, Latymerian, Liverpool College Magazine, Masonian, Mill Hill Magazine, Monmothian, Nova-portan, Pauline, Pelican, Portcullis, St. Dunstan's College Chronicle, Thunderer, Wellingburian, and "The Wish Stream".

Valete

USISKIN, L. A., (1948-56). VIa Science. Meadows. G.C.E. "A" Level, 1956; "O" Level, 1954, 1955. Swimming, Colts, 1955; C.C.F. (Army Section), 1952-1956; Cpl.; Cert. "A" Parts I and II, 1953-54; Sigs. Classification, 1955; Signals Assistant Instructor, 1956; i/c School Biological Museum. *Entrance to Guy's Hospital Dental School.*

Home address: 26, Kingsley Way, Finchley, N.2.

DECEMBER, 1956

VIa Mod. ..	P. S. D. Dorner	VIa Mod. ..	J. C. Kelton
	J. P. Lansdell	VIb Mod. ..	M. C. Fairley
	P. W. Mitchell		M. J. Hounsell
	P. J. Stoddard		H. S. Smith
	M. S. White	VIa Sci. ..	J. E. Baker
VIa Sci. ..	J. K. Edwards		M. J. Croft
5R ..	K. R. Barker		M. R. Smith
	G. P. Bigg		M. J. Tarlow
	N. J. Downer		
	G. Jones		
	A. Leil		
	R. Milton		

MARCH, 1957

VIa Mod. ..	A. W. Drewry	VIb Mod. ..	G. A. L. Neale
	G. K. Ogden		
	J. A. R. Pinnells	422 ..	C. D. Trew
	D. J. Saville		
	L. Sebba		

HABERDASHERS' OLD BOYS' CLUB

OFFICERS, 1956-57

President:

P. C. BROOKER, Esq.

Vice-Presidents:

G. G. LLOYD, Esq., F. A. JACKMAN, Esq., L. J. MILLER, Esq

Joint Hon. Secretaries:

L. J. MILLER, 10, Ormonde Road, Moor Park, Northwood, Middx.

E. T. PURCELL, 148, Castle Road, Northolt, Middx.

Hon. Treasurer:

W. R. TANNER, 11, Baronsmead Road, Barnes, S.W.13

Hon. Registrar:

J. H. WELLS, 40, Hillside Grove, N.W.7

Correspondent to The Skylark for Old Boys' Notes:

A. G. JENKINS, One Oak, Theobald Street, Boreham Wood, Herts.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

<i>Friday,</i>	<i>28th June:</i>	LEAVERS' PARTY at the School, 5 p.m.
<i>Saturday,</i>	<i>13th July:</i>	CRICKET MATCHES, O.H.C.C. v. THE SCHOOL, at Chase Lodge.
<i>Sunday,</i>	<i>22nd September:</i>	OLD BOYS' SEVEN-A-SIDE TOURNAMENT, Croxdale Road, Boreham Wood, 1.30.
<i>Thursday,</i>	<i>3rd October:</i>	H.O.B.C. PRESIDENT'S RECEPTION, A.G.M. AND RE-UNION at the School, 7 p.m.
<i>Tuesday,</i>	<i>15th October:</i>	H.O.B.C. ANNUAL DANCE, Hendon Hall Hotel, 8 p.m.-1 a.m.
<i>Saturday,</i>	<i>7th December:</i>	O.H.R.F.C. v. THE SCHOOL. Rugby Matches at Chase Lodge, 2.15 p.m. O.H.R.F.C. ANNUAL DINNER at Hendon Hall Hotel, 7 p.m.
<i>Thursday,</i>	<i>6th February, 1958:</i>	H.O.B.C. ANNUAL DINNER, Haberdashers' Hall, Gresham Street, E.C.2.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Present, and past, members of the School may be interested in the information here reprinted:

Annual subscription	10s. 0d.
Five year subscription	£2 2s. 0d.
(Special concession: members joining during the year in which they leave School)	£1 10s. 0d.
Life subscription	£7 7s. 0d.

“ THE SKYLARK ”

Owing to a substantial increase in the cost of “ THE SKYLARK ” (the December edition—No. 129—cost the Club just over 4s. 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per copy, compared with an average of about 3s. 6d. for the last two or three years); the committee decided at a meeting on 17th January, 1957, that it would be necessary in future, to raise the additional charge to those members requiring it to 3s. 9d.—from 2s. 6d. per copy. Since most members will know that the deficit of just over £500 (originally over £700) at present appearing in the balance sheet resulted almost entirely from supplying magazines free of additional cost prior to 1950, it will be realized that the Committee had no alternative to this decision.

W. R. TANNER, *Hon. Treasurer.*

H.O.B.C. Annual Dinner

By kind permission of the Master of the Worshipful Company of Haberdashers, the Fifty-ninth Annual Dinner of the Club was held in the beautiful new Hall of the Company in Garrard House, Gresham Street, E.C.2, on Friday, 1st February. The President of the Club, P. C. Brooker, was in the Chair. The occasion was an historic one for the Club, and the honour of holding the dinner in such magnificent surroundings was much appreciated by all present. The background of illuminated portraits and Company Plate against the impressive panelling of one of the City's finest Halls lifted this function on to an even higher plane than usual, and the excellent dinner was in keeping with the occasion. The Master responded to the traditional toast of the Worshipful Company, the Court of Assistants and the School Governors, assisted by our old friend Wm. C. Brett, Governor of the School, for whom this must have been a proud moment. Sir Harold Parker's toast of The Guests was responded to by the Rt. Hon. Henry Brooke, M.P. for Hampstead. The Headmaster and the Captain of the School (John G. Wesson) replied for the School, and among the past and present members of the Staff in the company was Mr. C. J. L. Wagstaff, Headmaster from 1910 to 1919, and now in his eighty-third year. The thanks of the Club are due to the Hon. Secretaries and to their President for arranging such an excellent evening.

Births

- BARNES—On 14th March, 1957, to Janet, wife of J. S. Barnes (1940-45), a daughter.
- BEAUMONT—On 15th April, 1957, at Edgware General Hospital, to Elizabeth (née Spratt), wife of J. A. R. Beaumont (1934-38), a daughter, Elizabeth Jane.
- BENGE—On 4th April, 1956, to Daphne, wife of R. A. Benge, a daughter.
- BROWN—On 25th February, 1957, to Bunty, wife of N. J. Brown (1938-42), a daughter.
- COPLAND—On 5th December, 1956, at the Elgin Nursing Home, Calcutta, to Sheila (née Caryl-Thomas), wife of R. Y. Copland (1940-47), twins, a boy and a girl.
- SPRATT-KERSWILL—On 12th September, 1956, at Bushey, to Inger, wife of A. H. Spratt-Kerswill (1936-41), a son.
- STEVENSON—On 8th March, 1957, to Gwyneth, wife of P. J. Stevenson (1939-46), a son.

Marriages

- BATCHELOR-BROWN—On 2nd June, 1956, at St. Mary's, Finchley, Keith Batchelor (1931-9) to Miss Jean Margaret Brown.
- BELL-WOOD—On 15th September, 1956, at St. John's, Stanmore, A. H. Bell (1941-6) to Miss Lorraine Every Wood (best man, David Barker, O.H.).
- BINNEY-RITCHIE—On 1st February, 1957, at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, I. R. Binney (1941-8) to Miss Susan Ritchie.
- CULLINGFORD-EDWARDS—On 12th May, 1956, at All Saints', Romford Road, Forest Gate, D. Cullingford (1944-52) to Miss Diana Mary Edwards.
- HAYNES-FARQUHARSON—On 1st September, 1956, at St. Matthew's, Oxhey, J. P. G. Haynes (1946-50) to Miss Pamela Farquharson.
- JONES-MONK—On 11th August, 1956, at St. Mark's, Exeter, Graham B. Jones (1943-50) to Miss Mary K. Monk.
- KENWARD-NARBOROUGH—On 5th January, 1957, at Christ Church, Chiswick, D. G. Kenward to Miss Jeanne Narborough.

Deaths

- BROOKS—On 25th March, 1956, Walter Tom Brooks, M.I.MECH.E., died suddenly at his home in Birmingham. He had not long before notified the death of his brother-in-law, W. L. Boness. Both were 57, and Brooks was at the School from 1906-15. He had been with the Nuffield Organization for 30 years and during the war went out to the U.S.A. as technical adviser to a Tank Mission under Sir Miles Thomas and Sir Henry Spurrier. He married in 1928 and we are indebted to his widow, Jessie, for this notice which unfortunately missed our last issue. The sympathy of all who knew Tom Brooks at School and in later life went out to her when this news was known.

EDGSON—We regret to announce the death on 4th December, 1956, after a long illness, of Lt.-Col. T. J. Edgson.

FLATAU—In September, 1956, the death occurred at R.N. Hospital, Haslar, of Louis A. Flatau (1906-14). He was 57. His brother, W. P. Flatau, was also at the School.

FOYLE—The death occurred on 18th August, 1956, of G. W. Foyle, aged 79 years. He had been a scholar at the School from 1886 to 1891, when it was situated in Hoxton. Readers may recall a series of reminiscences of his school days contributed to "THE SKYLARK", No. 120, Autumn, 1951. Our belated sympathies are offered to members of Mr. Foyle's family, some of whom are still attending the School.

VOIGT—"One of the great minds that had been attracted to the *Manchester Guardian*" was C. P. Scott's tribute to Frederick Augustus Voigt, born 9th May, 1892, who died 8th January, 1957. He was at the School from 1901 to 1909, when he left to study biology at Birkbeck College, but took his degree (B.A.) in modern languages. After serving as a gunner in the First World War he joined the *Manchester Guardian* in 1919. From 1938 to 1946 he was Editor of the *Nineteenth Century and After*. In 1945 he (with others) was awarded £1,000 damages for libel against Viscount Bracken (and others). His publications included "Combed Out", "Hindenburg" (jointly with his first wife, Margaret Goldsmith), "Unto Caesar", "Pax Britannica", "The Greek Sedition". He taught himself Latin, Greek and Anglo-Saxon, and throughout his life his interests embraced natural science, philosophy and theology, and lyrical poetry in many languages, dead and living. *The Times* concluded its appreciation in these words: "Voigt was at all times an independent thinker who followed his own beliefs wherever they might lead him. Controversy he enjoyed, and the fiercer the battle the better he liked it. In his early years he had no great regard for institutional beliefs, but later in life he came to terms with religion and was a regular worshipper at Anglican services. He was a brilliant talker, an outstanding linguist, and a man of great personal courage."

A. M. M.

Personal

AUSTIN, K. F. (1944-50) has obtained the National Diploma of Agriculture at Leeds University, July, 1956. He is now looking after a dairy farm, Roskrüge Barton, at Manaccan, Helston, Cornwall, with the assistance of Michael Newson, another O.H., and, according to our correspondent, is finding the work extremely satisfying.

BANCROFT, J. M. (1946-53) has graduated LL.B.(Hons.), London, 1956, and is now "doing his articles" with a firm of solicitors.

- BRAGG, M. J. (1948-55) has passed out successfully from the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, being placed fifty-seventh in order of merit for the year 1956.
- HOLLAND, C. (1947-49) has graduated at London University, with Honours (Upper 2nd) in History.
- LACEY, R. A. (1940-49) now holds an appointment at the Charing Cross Hospital, having obtained the following qualifications: M.B., B.Sc., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.
- NEIL, A. C. (1910-1919), School Captain in 1919, has been appointed Moderator of the Presbyterian Church in England, taking office in May, 1957.
- PARKER—Congratulations to N. R. Parker on playing his 250th 1st XV game (post-war) for the O.H. 1st XV, and to T. F. Graham on his 200th the first outside to do so. B. S. Howard played his 100th.
- ROBBINS—P/O J. A. Robbins (1946-53) is due back in the U.K. in May, having previously volunteered for a three weeks' survival course in the Arctic. His brother, Marine T. A. Robbins (1946-54), is back in Cyprus after a round non-pleasure trip of Cyprus-Malta-Port Said-Malta-Cyprus. On his return he was concussed—playing Rugger! This and a game for Malta Services against a representative N. Africa XV were his first since playing for Devonport Services (in the centre) last season. He is due home in June.
- SCARLES, R. M. (1941-48) was elected an Associate Member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants, having passed the Final Examination in November, 1956. At the Intermediate Examination he had been placed second candidate in England and Wales.
- SPIERS, G. W.
- BARNES, J. S. (1940-45) reports having met Sqdn.-Ldr. G. W. Spiers (1931-36) in Kuala Lumpur (on licensed premises). Barnes is due for U.K. leave from Singapore this autumn. Spiers is Officer i/c R.A.F. Malaya and has been elected to the Committee of the Malayan Rugby Union. This is an honour not connected with the Services, though George was elected as R.A.F. member.

Haberdashers' Old Boys' Lodge

Secretary: J. N. Green, 37, Beaufort Road, W.5.

The forty-seventh Master, E. J. Greenwood, served a very useful year in the Chair and carried out his duties in an exemplary manner, giving much advantage to the Lodge. In due course he installed his successor, J. F. Wreford. Since at the first meeting of the new year there were no candidates for admission, advantage was taken of the opportunity to listen to lectures by L. J. Gooch and A. J. L. Cahill. For the rest of the year the Lodge is assured of plenty of work.

In two years' time, the fiftieth anniversary of the foundation will fall and plans are in hand to celebrate the occasion in a suitable manner. Any Old Boy of the School, being a Freemason, who would wish to be present should write to the Secretary at the above address. The Secretary is always pleased to give particulars of the Lodge to anyone desiring to join it. Grand Rank has been conferred on the Secretary, J. N. Green, and Provincial Grand Rank on the Master, J. F. Wreford.

J. N. G.

O.H. Rugby Football Club

President: A. G. JENKINS,
One Oak, Thoebald Street, Elstree.

Hon. Sec.: L. J. MILLER,
10, Ormonde Road, Moor Park, Northwood, Middx.

Hon. Treasurer: M. J. JACKMAN,
22, Crawford Avenue, Wembley, Middx.

The season 1956-57 has been much more encouraging from the playing point of view, and for this congratulations are due first of all to the Captain of the Club, J. G. Staggs, whose example of fitness and keenness has inspired his team and some of the junior XVs as well. He has proved a most efficient leader on the field and off. Secondly, the Club has to thank the training scheme of last autumn, conceived by our last President, G. B. Jamieson, and carried out most keenly by Peter Williams, M. J. Jackman and W. R. Tanner at Elstree. Among the 1st XV's victories were good wins against Old Cranleighans, London University, Old Whitgiftians, U.C.S. Old Boys, and K.C.S. Old Boys, while the 26-nil score against Woodford was the highest registered by O.H. for some years. Fittingly, it was the last game played by W. T. A. Cox before his departure for Somaliland, and he left us with a fly-half problem. Neither David Jent nor Brian Howard have been able to turn out regularly and it has been necessary to bring in the versatile Peter Shiells to fill the gap, though he was doing excellently at full-back. The Club were fortunate in the return of M. J. Bovington from the Forces for scrum-half, and A. M. Newton has sometimes been able to get leave. The form has not, however, been so consistent as might be wished, as witness disappointing losses against Old Dunstonians, Old Askeans, Oxford and Stroud. The forwards are capable of really big things, as they showed against Old Cranleighans when playing with a controlled ferocity which enabled them to get their share of the ball though two short in the second half owing to injury. The XV was unlucky to lose 6-8 to the Paulines, and still unluckier against the Old Blues when the 9-6 against them was made up of three penalty goals to a dropped goal and a try. But the standard of back play is higher than for some years, and there is a will to win that was lacking previously.

We are indebted to the Club statistician, W. R. Tanner, for the following details of team scores:

	Played	Won	Lost	Drawn	Points	
					For	Against
1st XV	26	13	13	—	179	204
" A " XV	24	12	10	2	158	159
Ex-" A "	24	10	12	2	152	185
" B " XV	20	12	7	—	239	168
Ex-" B/C "	24	8	14	2	189	291
Totals	118	56	56	6	917	1,007

For the 1st XV leading points scorers are Stagg, with 62, and Robinson with 42; " A " XV: Wells 36, Bennett-Smith 24; Ex-" A " XV: Cloote 19, Kent 18; " B " XV: Grierson 66, Tietz 23; " C " XV: A. Fuller (of the School) 15, Fisk 15.

This is the highest number of wins recorded by the 1st XV since 1948-49, but the " A " XV whose personnel have undergone violent changes throughout the season has dropped below its usual high standard of success. This is the first time since 1949-50 that defeats have totalled double figures. The " A " XV has, however, managed to register some good wins against the second teams of Clubs who have beaten the first, and the Ex-" A ", captained by Neil Forsyth, are only slightly down on the previous season. The " B " XV, with W. M. Grierson dropping down from the first to captain them and score 22 tries for them, have enjoyed their best season for four years.

The Ex-" B " and " C " amalgamated forces under W. R. Tanner, the evergreen, who is possibly still the most energetic member of the Club on the field. Tanner appeals for more " old sweats " to help him form a base on which younger and less experienced players can build themselves into candidates for higher teams. He has, as T. N. Parker was wont to describe it in days gone by, a " nucleus " of himself, John Percy and C. S. Amstein (now at full-back—he used to play in the front row for the 1st XV before the war) and Dennis Freeman in the pack. Will some of the over-thirties join these happy veterans next season?

OLD BOYS SEVENS

The Annual Old Boys Sevens tournament, held last September at Elstree, was won by Old Gaytonians who beat Old Hertfordians in the final. The favourite and better-known teams (including O.H.) were beaten on the way. This year the tournament, which attracts over twenty clubs from all around London, will be held on Sunday, 22nd September, commencing about 1.30 p.m. Please note the date of this highly successful function, which attracts our best crowd to the ground each year.

RUGBY FOOTBALL CLUB DINNER

The Annual O.H.R.F.C. dinner was held at Hendon Hall Hotel on 1st December, 1956, a record attendance of over 160 being present, with the Vice-President of the Rugby Football

Union as the Guest of Honour. A. G. Jenkins, the President, was in the Chair, and those present included two past-Presidents of the Rugby Union, the President and Secretary of Middlesex County R.F.U. and of Hertfordshire County R.F.U., with guests from all the leading London Old Boys' Clubs. The Headmaster and Captain of School Football were also among the guests, together with Mr. Barling, Master in charge of Rugby at the School. Perhaps this was an even more successful function than usual, with speeches of a high order to entertain this largest gathering for any Dinner held to date.

O.H.R.F.C. DANCE

The Annual Rugby Club Dance at Hendon Hall on 12th March attracted an attendance of over 150 and proved a great success. The Club's thanks are due to the Hon. Secretary and Messrs. Kenward and Gainsborough, who were responsible for organizing an enjoyable evening.

O.H. Golfing Society

President: W. R. CLEMENS

Captain: J. RYMAN

Hon. Secretary: STANLEY THOMPSON,
30, Brookland Hill, N.W.11. SPEedwell 4441.

The Society's Autumn Meeting was as usual held at Ashridge on 6th October. Conditions were perfect and the President's prize was won in the morning by D. Jackson, one of the Society's most promising golfers. In the afternoon, J. S. Alexander and J. Sumner proved a successful combination in winning the Foursome Competition. The annual match *versus* Old Owens G.S. will be played on the Highgate Golf Club course during June, the Committee selecting the team at its next meeting.

Any Old Boy wishing to join the Society should contact the Hon. Secretary.

O.H. Cricket Club

President: D. A. BLESSLEY

Hon. Secretary: D. GAINSBOROUGH

Captain: G. A. MARTIN,
149, Strand, W.C.2. TEM 8560, GRImSDyke 621.

As previously reported, the 1956 season was the first at Boreham Wood with full fixture lists arranged for 1st and 2nd XIs on Saturdays and Sundays. Both sides started by winning the first few games, but others were marred by appalling weather; some were cancelled and a number completely washed out. Despite the shocking and miserable playing conditions, however, the 1st and 2nd teams made marked improvement and the results were most

encouraging. The summer notes mentioned that the main strength of the sides centred round the bowlers, the outstanding one being David Maconachie who finished the summer with 51 wickets for an average of 7.73, ably supported by Binney, Wheal and Shiels.

	Played	Won	Lost	Drew
1st XI	25	10	8	7
2nd XI	18	6	8	4

Again, these results could have been improved had we been able to rely on better availability among the players generally.

FIXTURES

<i>1st XI. Saturday</i>		<i>1st XI. Sunday</i>	
4th May	<i>v. Northwood (H)</i>	5th May	<i>v. Bledlow (H)</i>
11th May	<i>v. Redbourne (A)</i>	12th May	<i>v. Old Tauntonians (H)</i>
18th May	<i>v. (H)</i>	19th May	<i>v. Datchet (H)</i>
25th May	<i>v. Little Berkhamstead (A)</i>	26th May	<i>v. Cuffley (A)</i>
1st June	<i>v. Eastcote (A)</i>	2nd June	<i>v. Totteridge (A)</i>
8th June	<i>v. Pinner (A)</i>	9th June	<i>v. Bank of England (A)</i>
15th June	<i>v. Cockfosters (H)</i>	16th June	<i>v. Mill Hill Village (H)</i>
22nd June	<i>v. Old Millhillians (A)</i>	23rd June	<i>v. Old Merchant Taylors (A)</i>
29th June	<i>v. Old Albanians (A)</i>	30th June	<i>v. Old Rutlishians (A)</i>
6th July	<i>v. Old Cholmeleians (H)</i>	7th July	<i>v. President's XI (H)</i>
13th July	<i>v. School (A)</i>	14th July	<i>v. Kenton (H)</i>
20th July	<i>v. Hampton Wick Royal (A)</i>	21st July	<i>v. Old Albanians (H)</i>
27th July	<i>v. Friern Manor C.C. (H)</i>	28th July	<i>v. U.C.S. Old Boys (H)</i>
3rd Aug.	<i>v. Old Dunstonians (H)</i>	4th Aug.	<i>v. Little Berkhamstead (H)</i>
5th Aug.	<i>v. Royal London (A)</i>	11th Aug.	<i>v. Bledlow (A)</i>
10th Aug.	<i>v. Club Match (H)</i>	18th Aug.	<i>v. Caterpillars (H)</i>
17th Aug.	<i>v. Old Paulines (A)</i>	25th Aug.	<i>v. Brentham A. (H)</i>
24th Aug.	<i>v. Old Elizabethans (H)</i>	1st Sept.	<i>v. North Mimms (A)</i>
31st Aug.	<i>v. Albanian Association (H)</i>	8th Sept.	<i>v. Sinclairians (H)</i>
7th Sept.	<i>v. Radlett (A)</i>		
<i>2nd XI. Saturday</i>		<i>2nd XI. Sunday</i>	
4th May	<i>v. Northwood (A)</i>	12th May	<i>v. Old Fullarians (A)</i>
11th May	<i>v. Redbourne (H)</i>	19th May	<i>v. Datchet (A)</i>
18th May	<i>v. (A)</i>	26th May	<i>v. Old Columbians (H)</i>
25th May	<i>v. Old Citizens (H)</i>	2nd June	<i>v. Bar Handlers (H)</i>
1st June	<i>v. Eastcote (H)</i>	30th June	<i>v. North Mimms (H)</i>
8th June	<i>v. Pinner (H)</i>	14th July	<i>v. Old Merchant Taylors (A)</i>
15th June	<i>v. Cockfosters (A)</i>	11th Aug.	<i>v. Harrow (H)</i>
22nd June	<i>v. Old Millhillians (H)</i>	18th Aug.	<i>v. Shenley (A)</i>
29th June	<i>v. Old Fullarians (H)</i>	1st Sept.	<i>v. Totteridge (H)</i>
6th July	<i>v. Old Cholmeleians (A)</i>		
13th July	<i>v. School (A)</i>		
20th July	<i>v. Hunting Aero (H)</i>		
27th July	<i>v. Sinclairians (A)</i>		
3rd Aug.	<i>v. Old Dunstonians (A)</i>		
5th Aug.	<i>v. Shenley (H)</i>		
10th Aug.	<i>v. Club Matches (H)</i>		
17th Aug.	<i>v. Old Paulines (H)</i>		
24th Aug.	<i>v. Old Elizabethans (A)</i>		
31st Aug.	<i>v. Albanian Association (A)</i>		
7th Sept.	<i>v. Hunting Aero (A)</i>		

Members are once again reminded that there is a considerable amount of work to be done on the ground before the Season commences; new equipment has been obtained for all to use, and new screens are under construction which have to be painted. —

We have already recorded a number of prospective new players when free from National Service and when home on leave; in addition we are strengthened by Paul Hancock and T. F. Graham, and should be pleased to hear from any other O.H. who would like to join.

We are pleased to welcome the Old Tauntonians, Old Dunstonians, Old Citizens, and Datchet, who will be visiting us at Elstree for the first time. Particular note should be made of the President's XI on Sunday, 7th July, when we hope this will be a big social gathering.

Given fine weather we look forward to many enjoyable matches and hope we shall have the support of regular visitors.

O.H. Athletic Club

Affiliated to the Middlesex A.A.A. and the A.A.A.

Track Captain: B. GOATER, 71, Grant's Close, N.W.7

Hon. Secretary: B. A. GOODMAN, 56, Litchfield Way, N.W.11

The 1957 season is comprised mainly of matches against other Old Boys' Clubs, and definite fixtures have now been arranged as under:—

4th June	<i>v.</i> Old Gaytonians at Harrow
12th June	<i>v.</i> Old Latymerians at Shepherds Bush
2nd July	<i>v.</i> The School at "Chase Lodge"
11th July	<i>v.</i> Old Gaytonians (Relay) at Harrow
18th July	in the Inter Old Boys Match at Merton
23rd July	<i>v.</i> Shaftesbury Harriers at Hendon
6th August	<i>v.</i> Ealing Harriers at Drayton Green

The Club has received the honour this season of being invited to participate in the annual Inter-Old Boys Match, sponsored by the Old Rutlishians Athletic Club. This meeting represents twelve or so of the leading London and Home Counties Old Boys Athletic Clubs, and it is expected that this year the match will be televised, as great interest is always shown in this increasingly well-known annual event.

New members are very welcome in order to add to the increasing strength of the Club, and the above officers will be pleased to hear from prospective athletes wishing to join.

B. A. G.

O.H. Rifle Club

(Affiliated to N.S.R.A. and the Middlesex S.R.A.)

President: MAJOR HEWSON

Hon. Treasurer: R. B. LYLE, 158, Salmon Street, Kingsbury, N.W.9

Hon. Secretary: A. E. MORRIS, 10, Kinross Close, Kenton, Middx.

At the moment, owing to the loss of our range, there is no miniature range shooting. Negotiations are in progress, however, and we hope to start regular shooting again in the near future.

The Open Range season has started again, and we have a team entered for the London and Middlesex Open Meeting at Bisley, which takes place early in May. Saturday practise for this and other matches will start in April.

If any Old Haberdashers are interested in either Open or Miniature Range shooting, full details can be had from the Hon. Secretary.

C. W. M.

O.H. Rowing Club

Captain of Boats: A. CLAPP,
12, Regent Close, Westward Way, Kenton.

Secretary: A. W. JOHNSON,
54, Weston Drive, Stanmore, Middx. WOR 6149.

The apparent collapse of the O.H.B.C. at the end of last season has resulted in renewed interest and genuine keenness of active members, who are determined that the present season will prove to be the first of a succession of enjoyable and satisfactory rowing years.

To give financial assistance to the club the members organized a social held at the "West End Boat House" which achieved its object in a pleasant and agreeable manner. Sincere thanks are due to the many friends who so ardently supported the venture.

This year the club was able to enter a crew in the "Head of the River" race. This crew may have been outclassed by those entered by Schools and Universities, but taking into consideration the limited time available for the club members to practice as an VIII, the result was entirely satisfactory, particularly in the encouragement it offered for the future. Only one Old Boys rowing club was represented in the race which attracted 270 crews.

The club is arranging fixtures with the School 1st VIII, Mortlake R.C., Ariol and Worcester Union B.C., in addition to entering an VIII in a number of River events during the present season. The members hope that the results of their participation in the Bedford, Kingston, Twickenham and Richmond Regattas will give the necessary impetus to the O.H.R.C.

A. W. J.

BALANCE SHEET, 31st JULY, 1956.

1955	£	s.	d.
Life Subscription A/c:			
Balance, 1/8/1955 ..	1446	0	0
Received during year ..	7	7	0
	<u>1453</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>0</u>
Less allocation to income for year to date (1/50th) ..	29	1	4
	<u>1424</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>8</u>
Advance Subscriptions ..	103	10	6
Magazine Subscriptions paid in advance less arrears due ..	40	7	6
	<u>1568</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>8</u>
1608			

1955	£	s.	d.
£100 3½% War Stock at cost ..	99	16	3
£400 3½% Debenture, O.H. Sports Ground Ltd. at cost ..	400	0	0
Capitation Fees receivable (estimate)	10	10	0
Loan to Boat Club less repaid ..	20	0	0
Cash at Midland Bank Ltd. ..	171	11	9
Interest War Stock not banked at date			
Interest O.H. Sports Ground Ltd. owing	353	8	3
Cash at Post Office ..			
	<u>512</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>5</u>
Income and Expenditure Account			
617 Deficit 1/8/55 ..	545	10	0
71 Surplus on year ..	32	13	2
	<u>546</u>		
1608			

INCOME & EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT, Year to 31st JULY, 1956.

45	Cost of Magazines (127/128), posting and envelopes	82	13	2	118	Subscriptions and Donations	115	17	3
32	Cost of O.H. Notes and posting	52	11	8	10	Capitation fees received	12	10	0
	General Printing and Stationery, Mail- ing, Notices, Hon. Secretary's and Treasurer's expenses, Insurance and Wreaths				39	Subscriptions to Magazines (127/128)	54	10	0
25	Cost of Reunion and A.G.M.	4	2	2	5	Profit on Dinner	10	17	4
9	Cost of School-Leavers Party	10	5	3		Interest on:—			
6	Cost of School-Leavers Party	10	7	6	4	3½% War Stock	3	10	0
1	Loss on Dance	10	19	8	8	Post Office Savings Bank	8	12	0
—	Grant to Boat Club	10	0	0	15	3½% Debenture, O.H. Sports Ground Ltd. Year to 1/12/55 (net)	8	1	0
—	Presentation of Bible to School	10	5	0					
118	Surplus on year	181	4	5					
71		32	13	2					
189.		213	17	7	189		213	17	7

We have audited the above Accounts and
Signed: W. R. TANNER, Hon. Treasurer.

28 September, 1956.

accordance with the books and records.

C. E. WEST, Chartered Accountant,	} Hon. Joint Auditors.
T. N. PARKER, Incorporated Accountant.	

Printed by A. G. BISHOP & SONS LTD., ST. MARY CRAY, KENT.



"AFTER REMBRANDT" — SCRAPER BOARD BY J. R. PINNELLS



PEN DRAWING

P. EISENEGGER

